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NOT SURE FOR McKINLEY

THOMAS C. PLATT WEIGHS THE OHIO MAN'S CHANCES.

Twenty of the Ohio Delegates Ready to Desert, and Many McKinley Contestants from Southern States Will Be Kept Out of the National Convention, He Says—Strength Not Over 304 Votes—A Word About "Bosses."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt gave out a statement at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night in which he attacked the claims of the McKinley men to a majority of the delegates chosen to sit in the Republican National Convention. Mr. Platt asserts that twenty of the Ohio delegates are ready to desert McKinley on the slightest pretext, and that many of the McKinley contestants from the Southern States will be kept out of the National Convention by a majority of the National Committee. His statement is as follows:

"The McKinley followers are hurrahing before they are out of the woods. If they are to be believed, the man from Ohio has already secured enough delegates to nominate him at St. Louis, and the rest of the proceedings is of no interest to them.

"A glance at the actual state of affairs shows that the contest for the Republican nomination is still an open one, with the chances in favor of one of Mr. McKinley's opponents. Perhaps one of the fairest and most reasonable of the McKinley organs is 'The Philadelphia Press. It prints a table every day giving its estimate of the strength of the different candidates at the time. Its table of the 3d inst. shows that 768 delegates had been chosen up to Saturday evening, leaving 193 to be elected. It assigns 401 of the delegates chosen to McKinley, 97 to Reed, 69 to Morton, 12 to Cullom, 42 to Allison, 56 to Quay, 16 to Bradley, and places 75 in the doubtful list. It is certain that not one of those among the doubtful will vote for McKinley. His managers have made an aggressive fight in every State and in every district, and where their men have been beaten it is safe to say the successful candidate is not a McKinley delegate.

"As for the 401 votes claimed for the latest Napoleon, the seats of 69 delegates assigned to him from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas are contested, and no properly constituted body would think for a moment of allowing their flimsy claims. The loss of these 69 votes reduces McKinley's strength at one blow to 332 votes, or 129 less than the number required to nominate him. And there remain among these 332 not fewer than 18 from Indiana, 4 from Tennessee, 4 wrongfully claimed in Maryland, and 2 wrongfully claimed in Kentucky, 28 votes in all, which will not be cast for the Canton candidate. It is the most remarkable case of counting chickens before they are hatched that has ever yet been known.

"The McKinley managers and their echoes in the McKinley newspapers make a great ado about the action of the Illinois State Convention on Thursday last. In reality the McKinley instructions adopted at Springfield affect just four votes, and no more, in the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Hanna and his friends are keenly alive to this bald fact, and they have worked hard to increase the moral effect of the convention's position by crowing lustily over a very small addition to their real strength. The district delegates from the State will vote as they like, and the best information shows that no fewer than 20 of them will cast their ballots for other candidates. It is no secret, either, that Mr. Hanna is in sore trouble at home. At least 20 of the Ohio delegates are opposed to Mr. McKinley's nomination, and propose to break loose from him at the first opportunity. The Ohio man has not hesitated to invade the territories of his opponents, and now that his own province is in revolt, it will be wise for him to look after his home fences. With 20 of his delegates ready to desert at the earliest pretext, the Ohio delegation will require close attention for the next six weeks.

"There is no end to the McKinley boomers' 'claims.' They even have the hardihood to assert that they expect to control the Republican National Committee. That committee, the controlling contains an overwhelming majority of fair-minded and upright men, who think for themselves, and who will act for themselves when the time comes to act, without the slightest regard for anybody's 'claims,' as the McKinley boomers will discover to their sorrow. No frivolous contestants will be admitted to places in the St. Louis body. It will be a body made up of delegates rightfully elected and fully entitled to their seats—a body fit to carefully deliberate and worthily act on the tremendous questions before them. There is not the slightest reason for any opponent of McKinley to fear the result of their deliberations.

"We hear a great deal of talk about the way 'the people' are dealing with the 'bosses' and how the 'bosses' are being set at naught by a great 'uprising' of the people against them. Will the honest folk who are giving voice and pen to the utterance of these profound observations be good enough to tell us who instigated the early conventions in Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Kansas, and Wisconsin? Every one knows that the alleged McKinley 'boom' was launched at these conventions, and that the 'bosses' in Ohio, Kansas, Wisconsin, Arkansas, and Mississippi knew what they were about when they summoned their clans to gather at their convention towns in the first days of a backward Spring. These shouters against 'bosses' and 'bossism' evidently seek to regard Mr. Hanna as a single-minded citizen, devoted to the public welfare, while they consider Mr. Quay as an obnoxious 'boss.' They look upon Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas in the light of a simple business man, but Gen. Clarkson is the embodiment of 'bossism' in Iowa. They see that Mr. Cyrus Leland of Kansas is an unobtrusive Granger, and, with the same eyes, they discover that Mr. Manley 'bosses' things in Maine.

"I am held up as a terrible example of the 'boss' sort, but Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss is a gentleman whose presence in the field of politics is a remarkable instance of self-sacrifice. There are no 'bosses' in Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, or Wisconsin. Only 'leaders' abound in these blessed Commonwealths, and the leaders there have a heaven-sent right to induce the people to take their own candidate, whoever he may be.

"Those in touch with the people, and who carefully strive to act as wise leaders, are not concerned as to the outcome of the St. Louis Convention. The would-be 'bosses' may well be alarmed, for in the end calm reason must assert its sway, and the right must therefore surely prevail."

"KING OF BEGGARS" MUST WORK.

Thomas M. Bennett Appealed to Mrs. Tiffany and Was Arrested.

Chief Agent Jerome of the Charity Organization Society arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday Thomas M. Bennett, who gave his address as 14 Rivington Street. He is known to the police and charity societies as the "King of Beggars."

He has preyed upon susceptible citizens for ten years through pathetically worded letters. The Goulds, Vanderbilts, and Goelets are said to have contributed to his support. He is reported to have a comfortable bank account. A hundred complaints have been made against him within the last year.

He wrote to Mrs. Charles Tiffany, wife of the jeweler, of 255 Madison Avenue, Saturday. The letter was sent to the society, and Agent Jerome acted on it at once.

He succeeded in obtaining information that led to Bennett's arrest in Madison Square Park Saturday night.

Magistrate Cornell sent Bennett to the workhouse.

CAUSE OF DISEASE IN NEWARK.

Sand from the Filthy Passaic Used for Covering Streets.

NEWARK, N. J., May 3.—Forty-one cases of contagious diseases were reported to the Board of Health during the last week, and the discussion as to whether illness has been and is being caused by the use on the streets of sand from the filthy Passaic River is being carried on more vigorously than ever.

As was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES recently, Dr. Herman C. H. Herold, Chairman of the Board of Trade, discovered that Passaic sand was being used to cover certain streets. Dr. Herold had an analysis made of some of the sand and learned that bacilli resembling those of typhoid were abundant in it, and that it was full of filth from the river.

The hue and cry raised has reached the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, and they have stopped the spreading of disease-breeding sand on the streets. President Van Duyne of that body intends to have a bacteriological test made of the dirt of the unpaved streets, with the intent of ascertaining whether the dreaded germs exist in the same proportion in the soil of which the highways not recently covered are composed.

Dr. Charles F. Lehlbach, formerly Health Officer, gave the representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES the following figures relative to the prevalence of typhoid fever: In 1894 there were only 88 cases in the city. In 1895 there were 148 cases, and 129 of these occurred in the last six months of the year. Allowing for the cases that could be traced to the contaminated city water or to milk, the doctor reports that there were 100 cases that could not be accounted for. In 1894 a large proportion of the cases was traced to the use of contaminated well water, and 66 wells were closed. In 1895, with the large increase in the number of cases, only 26 contaminated wells were found. The typhoid cases of 1895 were not nearly so fatal as those in 1894. In the latter year 40 per cent. of the cases were fatal; in 1895, 26½ per cent. A peculiar coincidence is that most of the cases developed during the period when street paving was being done.

City Engineer Crane of Orange told the correspondent to-day that he had often noticed large deposits of sand along the banks of the Passaic River at or near the Orange sewer outlet, near Second River. He said that just after the freshet of a couple of months ago he was at the outlet, and just beyond the end, where it enters the Passaic, were two large deposits of bright, clear sand, formed by a couple of eddies, which had been caused by the rush of water. A few days later he had to visit the spot again, and the sand was covered by a thick deposit of slime from the water. He took occasion to push some of the slimy covering away to see if the sand remained, and found it was still there, though in filthy condition.

It is this material that has been scattered over the streets of the city and is ground into dust by the wagon wheels, to be scattered in all directions.

GOVERNOR TO PRESS THE BUTTON.

National Exposition of Electrical Appliances to Open To-night.

The National Exposition of Electrical Appliances, which opens in this city to-night, is held under the auspices of the organization that made the display at the World's Fair, and is incidental to the nineteenth annual convention of the National Electric Light Association.

There will be delegates present from over 10,000 electric-light plants in the United States. The aggregate investments represented amount to $750,000,000.

The opening ceremony, which is to take place at 8 o'clock this evening, will be attended by Gov. Morton and his staff and a delegation of State officers from Albany. Gov. Morton will deliver a short address. He will then turn on a current of electricity, generated from the Falls of Niagara and transmitted over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and set in operation the machinery in the exposition building. The line of wires is 462 miles long.

Gov. Morton, by means of electricity, will also discharge four pieces of ordnance—in San Francisco, New-Orleans, Augusta, and St. Paul. The Governor will press a button, and the four guns, thousands of miles apart, will be discharged almost simultaneously, such is the speed of the electric current.

Several hundred men have been at work night and day during the past week making preparations for the exposition.

During the exposition Chauncey M. Depew will send a telegram to himself, which will travel around the world.

On a canvas in the rear of the hall will be shown the exact route of the cable message around the world. The line covers the distance from New-York to Canso, thence to Lisbon, underneath the Mediterranean Sea to Suez; along the line of the famous canal under the Red Sea to Aden; thence to Bombay, across the land line to India, to Madras; thence to Singapore, on the Malay Peninsula; thence to Northern Australia, Melbourne, and Sydney. The return is by cable to the Cape of Good Hope, thence along the African coast to Lisbon, crossing the Atlantic again to Pernambuco, Brazil; thence to Mexico, to San Francisco, and across the continent to New-York.

A feature of interest in connection with the exposition will be the sending of a message of congratulation to the Queen of England on her birthday, May 24. The current to be used will be generated by the waters of the Niagara River, which are international.

WHY TILLMAN RANTED AGAIN.

Losing Prestige in His State—Mr. Hill's Reason for Replying.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator Tillman, it is asserted here, was moved to make his recent violent and blustering speech in the Senate in order to regain, if possible, ground which he feared he had lost by declaring that he would join the Populists if the Democratic National Convention should refuse to indorse free coinage. This has not been palatable in South Carolina, where something like an anti-Tillman faction has developed, and he resorted to the use of The Congressional Record in order to assure his people that he would not go to the Populists.

He presumed, too, upon a common understanding in the Senate, on both sides of the chamber, that Sentaors will not enter into controversy with him, knowing that he, even less than Allen, who is sufficiently savage and indifferent to the comity of the body, is not an antagonist for gentlemen to dispute with. He had not taken Senator Hill into account.

Mr. Hill gives his reasons for answering Tillman. He says: "I happened to go over to New-York just after Senator Tillman made his first speech, and I suppose a hundred people asked me how it was that such a torrent of abuse upon the President and the Administration could be allowed to go unanswered in the Senate. They seemed to think that the President had no one to protect him against such an assault, or else that the Senators were afraid to get into a controversy with Senator Tillman. I explained to those whom I met personally, and to the still larger number who wrote to me, that the silence was due to a general understanding that Senator Tillman's remarks were to pass unnoticed.

"This explanation satisfied those whom it reached, but rather than have such a misunderstanding occur again, I thought I would reply, showing that the Democratic Party was not a party of one idea, and that the denunciations of the Senator from South Carolina could be answered."

Senator Wallace's Condition.

Ex-United States Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania was reported in a comatose condition at 170 West Eighty-eighth Street at midnight.

FIGURES THAT DISAGREE

GROSVENOR, CLARKSON, AND MANLEY TALK OF McKINLEY.

The First-Named Says the Ohio Candidate Is Sweeping Everything Before Him—Clarkson Predicts McKinley's Defeat at St. Louis—Manley Makes a Statement "in a Minor Key," in Which He Tries to Show Reed Still Has a Chance.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Gen. Clarkson, Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut, Senators Quay and Allison, and other great lights in the Republican Party have been consulted to-day, and Clarkson has isued a bulletin which shows that they do not agree with that other anti-McKinley man, Mr. Manley, about the number of delegates chosen and the instructions under which it is assumed the delegates will act. As a matter of course, Clarkson's figures disagree with those of Grosvenor, McKinley's Washington manager. Both the anti-McKinley statements are interesting as indicating a deeper feeling on the part of the anti-McKinley Republicans than had been suspected. Clarkson still is determined that there shall be a contest at St. Louis which shall be a "serious affair." Those who saw Clarkson in 1892 as one of the leaders of the Blaine noise, making opposition to Harrison, will be amused to find him remonstrating solemnly against "campaigns of emotion" as likely to be followed by defeat, and even venturing to suggest Harrison, a man whom he has found occasion to condemn in good, set terms, as one of those to be preferred rather than McKinley.

Clarkson candidly admits the difficulty which the National Committee may throw in the way of the McKinley men who have been manufacturing contests in the South, and calmly tells the McKinley men what they have feared, and already have "squealed" about, that a majority of that committee will be opposed to McKinley, but will treat everybody fairly.

Republicans would be more disposed to rely upon the figures of the opposition if they were in closer agreement. Clarkson finds that McKinley has 298 delegates elected; Manley gives him only 275. Clarkson says "the field" has 403 delegates; Manley finds only 379 delegates for all other candidates than McKinley, including Reed. Clarkson gives the eight votes of Vermont to McKinley, while Manley sets them aside and says they yet may be for Reed. Senator Proctor spoils Manley's conjectures by declaring that the Vermont delegates are surely for McKinley, and that he sent a dispatch to Mark Hanna as soon as the resolution for McKinley had been adopted, believing that his friends were entitled to know how the delegation stood as soon as the fact had been ascertained.

Clarkson puts down as contested 81 delegates; Manley says that there are 95 contested delegates. Clarkson says there are 136 delegates to be elected; according to Manley there are 161 yet to be chosen. While there is a vast number of contests to be settled, and the decisions of those contests by the National Committee may retard the nomination of McKinley, those who do not share the concern of Clarkson against emotional canvasses the prospect appears to be that the opposition to McKinley will be able to do little more than postpone the moment of his final triumph.

The McKinley men call most of the contests "frivolous," but it is assumed there will be a disposition on the other side to complain of some of the contests set up by the McKinley men as answering the same description. It is perfectly evident that the party will be invited to go to St. Louis lacking confidence in the absolute justice of the National Committee.

CLARKSON MAKES A STATEMENT.

Not Certain, He Says, that McKinley Will Be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Gen. Clarkson, when asked: "Has McKinley a majority of the delegates already, and what of the claim that he will be nominated by acclamation?" answered:

"He has not nearly a majority yet, nor will he, in my judgment, enter the convention with a majority. Indeed, he will be shorter of a majority on the first ballot at St. Louis than Blaine was in the emotional year of 1876, Grant in 1880, or Sherman in 1888, when the latter, in a field of fourteen candidates voted for on the first ballot, had 329 votes.

"He will not be nominated by acclamation, because I can say positively that Allison, Quay, and Morton will remain in the contest, and so, surely, will Reed, and I judge so will Bradley and Cullom. Allison has not the least idea of withdrawing, nor Iowa any idea of giving up the fight. I believe this is true of the other candidates and their States.

"McKinley will fall from 80 to 100 votes short of enough to nominate at the start, and the field will represent from 525 to 550 votes. By the field I mean Allison, Reed, Quay, Bradley, Morton, and Cullom, already suggested, and such other available men as Harrison, Lincoln, Foraker, Hobart, Davis, and Gen. Tracy of New-York."

Mr. Clarkson further expressed the opinion that "the field" would hold firm. Referring to his allusion to Gen. Harrison being in the field of available candidates, Mr. Clarkson said:

"In one respect Harrison would give the earliest certainty of any one who could be nominated, for the day he should be nominated the country would know exactly what his policy as President would be on the tariff and exactly what it would be on finance, and this would quickly bring confidence and good times behind it."

Mr. Clarkson said that Gen. Grosvenor's tables were "grossly inaccurate," and added:

"The result in Illinois has been exaggerated to McKinley's benefit, and Grosvenor claims it as practically solid, whereas it will take the first ballot at St. Louis to show whether it will be a majority for McKinley or a majority against him. Many more mistakes could be pointed out, but these are samples of the rest."

Mr. Clarkson's approximate table of the first ballot divided between McKinley and the field and the unsettled contests, so far as the delegates have yet been elected, figured up from a total of 918 delegates, 298 for McKinley, 403 for the field, 81 contested, and 136 not elected.

Regarding the contests, Mr. Clarkson remarked:

"By the rules of the party all these contests will first be heard by the National Committee, which makes up the temporary roll of the National Convention. Each State in the temporary convention elects a member of the Committee on Credentials, and the contestants are heard again before this committee. The convention itself will also hear the contests through the report of the Committee on Credentials. So we will have three careful examinations of all these contests, insuring the fairest decision at last."

"What about the reports as to the National Committee and how it stands, and how these contests are going to be decided?"

"The National Committee is made up of good and trained Republicans, the most of them of long service and all of them careful of the party interest and honor, and all representative men in their respective States. While a majority of the National Committee doubtless prefers some other candidate from personal choice and party interest, it is safe to say that it will give as fair a hearing to every contest as will the Committee on Credentials or the convention itself.

"Four-fifths of the contests are represented by McKinley people, who bolted from the regular State or district conventions of the party. The convention at St. Louis, which is going to be a very serious affair, will result in showing that the sober judgment of a majority of the delegates in that body will, from party interest, be in favor of some other candidate than McKinley."

GROSVENOR IS JUBILANT.

Nothing Can Prevent McKinley's Nomination, He Says.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Gen. Grosvenor gave out to-night his weekly statement of McKinley delegates elected. He claims the election of 495 delegates instructed and pledged to the Ohio candidate. He points out that there are 118 delegates unelected, and predicts that McKinley will have more than 100 of that number. In his statement the General says:

It will be remembered that on a former occasion I stated that the 1st of May would show McKinley with a majority of the delegates elected. The 1st of May has come and my prediction has been verified. In the last week, while the conventions did not produce a startling number of delegates for any one, there came into the campaign some very remarkable, and to many minds, unexpected results.

The indorsement of McKinley by Vermont marked the location of an active McKinley sentiment which had for a long time been manifest to intelligent observers in all the States of New-England. The outbreak of popular sentiment in Illinois, which overwhelmed the party organization of that wonderfully organized State, and swept away the plans of the bosses and overturned the calculations of every body, indicated that the tide, which it was fondly hoped by many would be arrested and possibly turned back, is rising higher and higher, and sweeps across the continent with irresistible force.

The echo of Vermont was responded to by the triumphant shout of McKinley's friends in Arizona, and the reflex wave carried his flag with irresistible momentum to victory in Illinois. Like causes affect like results in politics, and where an issue is thus carried by the overwhelming popular sentiment against all organized forces in one State it is always fair to presume that the same result will follow in other States.

There are still to be elected in Ohio and Indiana eight votes, which I have constantly counted for McKinley. I have added three votes in Illinois because of a telegram received last night, stating that Raymond, Stewart, and Knaff of the Chicago delegation had announced themselves for McKinley, and all the balance of the differences between my high-water figures of to-day and the conservative figures of the other gentlemen grow out of the fact that I will not permit myself to disparage the election of our friends in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida simply because contests have been filed.

So it will appear in the end, when we reach St. Louis, that my table of votes will be more than verified by the ultimate result when the roll of the convention is called—if it ever is called—upon the nomination for President of the United States.

Last week I omitted Connecticut because I did not see fit to raise any questions that would irritate anybody; but I have received letters and telegrams from Connecticut this week that make it imperative to place 6—and in my judgment I ought to place 8—of the convention votes for McKinley.

Nobody knows better than the opposition that there are in the States east of the Alleghany Mountains not less than 20 votes which I am not claiming, which will be cast for McKinley on the first ballot. I want to call attention now to the block of States which have given their votes substantially solid to the Ohio candidate: West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and lying along south of this block are Tennessee and Arkansas. Here we have a solid block of States in the great heart of the continent, representing nearly half of the Electoral College, voting with practical unanimity for the nomination of McKinley.

My figures are based upon principles which I maintain are correct principles and are not the result of a tendency to exaggerate or to imagine anything. The New-York Tribune states that of the 198 votes which it says are either non-committed, or not elected, McKinley will get at least one-third. Upon that very conservative basis McKinley has a sweeping majority of the delegates within reach.

But let us see. During the remainder of the month there will be elected 136 delegates. Of this number can anybody point out to me ten votes that will not be for McKinley? It has been fortunate for him that this large reserve has been available, but allow that he only has 100, and then add to that the committed and instructed vote of The New-York Tribune and the other statisticians, and he is way up in the neighborhood of 550.

I have gone into all this, not so much to vindicate myself, for time will do that, but to point how idle is the suggestion that the National Committee, by the settlement of a few contests, which do not aggregate the amount of McKinley's majority, can turn aside the will of the people and nominate somebody else.

All the McKinley men in Washington share in the jubilant feeling which is manifest in Gen. Grosvenor's statement.

THE REED FIGURES.

Manley Gives 102 Votes for His Candidate, 275 to McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mr. Manley of Maine to-night gave out the following statement:

Since my statement of a week ago there have been elected forty-six delegates. The elections have occurred in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Arizona, Indian Territory, Vermont, Alabama, and Georgia. They can be assigned as follows: In Alabama and Arizona two sets of delegates have been elected, and they are therefore placed, as they ought to be, in the contested column; Indian Territory, Michigan, Missouri, and Illinois are placed in the column for Gov. McKinley.

The convention in Vermont was a surprise to the friends of Mr. Reed. They had a right to expect that Vermont would join with the rest of New-England, and send a delegation pledged to the support of the New-England candidate. The delegates selected unquestionably prefer the nomination of Mr. Reed. How far they will feel bound by the declaration of preference for Gov. McKinley by their convention time alone will determine. It must be remembered that the convention did not instruct the delegates, and left them free to exercise their own judgment.

Preferences, and even instructions, in the past have not uniformly governed the delegates, because the conditions under which they were passed did not exist at the time the delegates were called upon to discharge the duties intrusted to them. The situation to-day is as follows:

For Mr. Reed, 162; for Gov. McKinley, 275. For all other candidates, 217. Contested and doubtful, 95; Vermont, 8. This makes 757 delegates elected, and leaves 161 yet to be chosen. The contest is not yet settled, and can alone be determined by the delegates when they meet in convention at St. Louis.

It will be observed that the tone of Mr. Manley's statement is somewhat subdued. The Reed manager has lost considerable buoyancy in the course of a week.

Plans of Allison Boomers.

DES MOINES, May 3.—Allison's Iowa managers left Des Moines last night for St. Louis. The party will make arrangements for a building capable of accommodating 2,000 Iowans for the convention. The reports coming from the smaller towns show that a large number of Allison Clubs have been formed, and that Iowa will be represented as it never before has been represented at a National Convention. The fact that McKinley carried the Illinois Convention is deterring the arrangements in no way, and Allison's Iowa friends are working just as hard as ever to make him the next President.

ISAAC B. NOXON INVITED HOME.

His Townsfellows Will Give Him a Chance to Regain Fortune.

SING SING, N. Y., May 3.—Isaac B. Noxon, the ex-cashier of the First National Bank and Secretary of the Sing Sing Savings Bank, who suddenly disappeared from this village several weeks ago, and who has recently written letters to the Presidents of the two banks, telling them that he is in Caracas, Venezuela, where he is without home, money, or friends, but hopes to be able soon to return in a condition to settle his personal indebtedness, was a Trustee in the First Baptist Church here. He stood as one of the pillars of the church, and was the head of all its affairs.

This church regretted his going away as he did, and had and still has implicit faith in his uprightness, integrity, and honesty. As a proof of this it has, through its officers, extended to him a hearty invitation to return to his home, church, and daughter, assuring him of a warm and hearty welcome. This feeling is shared by the village at large, in which he has in the past held every high position of trust within its gift. Should he return, every opportunity would be given to him to retrieve his fortune and resume his old place in the community.

Experimenting with the Current.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 3.—The first experiment in the sending of Niagara power to the New-York Electrical Exposition was made late last night, when power at 200 voltage, alternating current, was sent. The voltage was raised to-night to 350 and again sent. Until the new transformers of the company arrive, however, it is not expected the best results can be obtained.

THIEVES ON BICYCLES

AN EXCITING CHASE THAT COVERED HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

The Owner of Five Stolen Machines Arrested Two Times While He Was in Pursuit of the Men Who Stole His Property—Succeeded at Last in Catching Four of the Five Thieves and Recovered All the Bicycles.

Hudson County early yesterday morning had an exciting race, which began at Bayonne, traversed Jersey City and West Hoboken, and had two finishes, one in Union Hill and the other in Hoboken.

The race began at 2:40 o'clock A. M., when five men broke into Anton Scherfenstein's bicycle depot at West Fifty-first Street and Avenue C, Bayonne. Each man selected a first-class wheel and started off. A passing policeman saw and hailed them, but they rode away without answering his questions and were soon out of sight.

The officer ran to Mr. Scherfenstein's house and informed him what had happened. Then the officer ran to Police Headquarters and an alarm was sent to Jersey City, whence it was sent to Hoboken and the North Hudson towns.

While this was being done, Mr. Scherfenstein hurried to his store. Finding the officer's information correct, and believing that if the thieves were from Jersey City or New-York they would follow the Hudson Boulevard, he took that route. His judgment proved correct, for at Manhattan Avenue he overtook one of the thieves. As soon as Mr. Scherfenstein hailed the feHow he jumped from the wheel, leaving it in the middle of the road, and ran into a tenement house and through the hallway, escaping over the rear fence. Mr. Scherfenstein stopped long enough to ascertain that the wheel was one of those stolen from his shop. Then he slung the wheel over the front of the one he rode and continued his pursuit.

Two blocks further on Mr. Scherfenstein was arrested by Officer Waters, who had been sent out to look for bicycle thieves. He explained who he was and how he came to be in possession of the second wheel, but the officer took him to the Webster Avenue Police Station, where he was released.

Leaving the surplus wheel in charge of the Sergeant at the desk, Mr. Scherfenstein rode on through West Hoboken without further mishap, but when he reached Union Hill he was again arrested and held until his story was corroborated and a description of him obtained by telephone from Bayonne. Then he was released, and went to Hoboken.

In the meantime an officer who had been sent from the Webster Street Police Station to the Hundred Steps, leading from Franklin Street, Jersey City Heights, to Hoboken, learned that four men had just gone down the steps. Each man had a wheel on his shoulder. He hurried back to the police station, whence the information was telephoned to Headquarters. From there it was sent to Hoboken, and a squad of officers was sent to the ferry in time to arrest the thieves and secure the wheels. Mr. Scherfenstein identified his property, and the men were locked up.

The prisoners described themselves as Henry Smith of 328 West Forty-eighth Street, Robert Ryan of 368 East Thirty-sixth Street, Stephen Murphy of the same address, and Thomas Williams of 316 West Thirty-fourth Street, all of New-York. After seeing them safe under lock and key, Mr. Scherfenstein mounted his wheel and went home to breakfast.

STILL WANT TO FIGHT ENGLAND.

New-York Irishmen Said to be Ready to Aid President Krueger.

The three Irish organizations, the Clanna-Gael, the Fenians, and the Irish Alliance, are now professing great anxiety to send armed men to the Transvaal in case of war between President Krüger's people and England. For this purpose, a number of meetings of these organizations were held in this city yesterday.

One of the largest meetings of the day was held in a lodgeroom at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Three or four hundred were present, and addresses were made by men from each of the organizations. The entrance to the hall was guarded with military strictness.

"I tell you," said one man, who occupies the position of Major in one of the organizations, "it will mark the downfall of England. There is more in this than appears at the surface. There are several hundred thousand of us, and we all have but one bull's-eye to hit—John Bull—and now we are going to stick together. The English have now gotten into water so hot that only desperate measures can extract them. President Krüger has been informed that we are ready with 100,000 men to aid him. The three revolutionary organizations in this country were formed for the purpose of subverting the tyranny of the British Government, and to break the connection with England, that never-failing source of all political evils, and to secure the independence of Ireland. This is the opportunity we have been looking for, and we are prepared to make use of it."

The plan for helping President Krüger to fight England has been in process of formation about three weeks. His refusal to accept Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit England is ascribed by the Irish leaders here to the fact that overtures had already been made to him acquainting him with the intention of the revolutionists. The meetings of yesterday were called the moment President Krüger's refusal was announced. The prime object of the revolutionists now is to conciliate all factions so that they may work in harmony in the common cause. Among the important actions yesterday was the agreement to have delegates from each organization sent as soon as possible to the Transvaal, there to acquaint President Krüger in person with the uprising of Irishmen which, it is claimed, will follow immediately on a declaration of hostilities toward England.

NEW SHAH NOW ON THE THRONE.

Muzafer-ed-Deen, the Second Son—Order in Persia.

TEHERAN, May 3.—Muzafer-ed-Deen, the second son of the late Shah, was enthroned to-day at Tabriz, the capital of the province over which he has been acting as Governor. He will start for this city at the earliest possible moment.

The body of the murdered Shah has been embalmed. It will be placed in the mosque at Koom, Province of Irak Ajemee, eighty miles southwest of Teheran, where his predecessors are buried.

All the affairs of State were, subsequent to the Shah's death, intrusted to Emin es Sultan, the Grand Vizier, whose energy has secured order everywhere in the country.

All the Princes and Governors of provinces have telegraphed their congratulations to the new Shah.

Six Persons Baptized in the Sound.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 3.—Fully 1,000 persons assembled at Hudson Park this afternoon to witness the baptism of six colored persons, five women and one man, in the Sound. The baptism was performed by the Rev. T. H. Bayles, pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church. The rocky ledges about the pool where the baptism was performed were covered with spectators. Boys climbed to the roofs of the bathhouses, and many persons witnessed the ceremony from sailboats and yachts. The crowd was orderly. A large collection was taken up. The money will be used toward paying a mortgage on Bethesda Church.

DID GRAVATT PLAY "PANTATA"?

Political Scandal Stirs Republicans and Churches in Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 3.—The Republicans of Neptune Township, the home of State Senator James A. Bradley, are troubled over a political scandal that threatens to involve two prominent township officials. The principals are Thomas T. Gravatt and Jonathan T. Applegate, members of the Township Committee. The former last year was Chief of the township police force. Applegate, at a recent meeting, accused his colleague of having played the rôle of "pantata" by compelling each member of the police force to hand over to him $5 per month.

Gravatt denied the charges, called Applegate a liar, and, in addition, beat his accuser unmercifully. At the next meeting of the committee, John S. Hulsart, the new Chief of police, introduced a resolution providing that the bribery scandal be investigated. Applegate refused to second the Chief's motion, and Gravatt, the presiding officer, would not, therefore, entertain the resolution.

Applegate and Gravatt are Republicans and are members of the Township Republican Executive Committee. The latter organization held a special meeting last night. Gravatt and Applegate were present. L. E. Watson, the Republican leader of the county, demanded that the township officials submit to an investigation or else resign their official positions. A majority of the Executive Committee sided with Watson, and the principals of the scandal reluctantly agreed to order an investigation at the next meeting of the Township Committee. Resolutions were then adopted favoring a thorough investigation of Applegate's charges.

The scandal was the subject of special sermons by the local pastors to-day. The Rev. J. Hoffman Batten of the West Grove Church publicly stated that Committeeman Gravatt's name had been dropped from the church rolls at that official's request. Mr. Batten told a reporter that Gravatt had been requested to resign. In the afternoon a mass meeting was held in Educational Hall. The audience numbered 2,000, and seven clergymen occupied seats on the platform. Speeches denouncing the borough and township officials for not arresting the liquor dealers and gamblers were made by the Revs. Peter Stryker, J. Hoffman Batten, William Allen, Z. Clark Martin, and J. W. Lee. Reference was also made to the bribery scandal, and resolutions requesting Gravatt and Applegate to agree to order an investigation or else resign were adopted by a rising vote.

KRUGER DEMANDS EXPLANATIONS.

Asks Why He Should Commute Sentences of Conspirators.

LONDON, May 3.—The Mail has a dispatch from Pretoria stating that the Transvaal Government has asked each of the minor members of the Reform Committee who was sentenced to fine, imprisonment, and banishment to state his reasons for requesting a reduction of his sentence. The four leaders who were sentenced to death were not asked their reasons why their sentence should be commuted.

George Bicker, an American geologist, has cabled to Secretary of State Olney, pointing out that when, in December, the proposal was made to raise a foreign flag in Johannesburg, John Hays Hammond, one of the leaders of the committee, who was sentenced to death, demanded and obtained from the members of the Reform Committee an oath of allegiance to the Transvaal.

A dispatch to The Mail from Cape Town says that J. S. Curtis, a member of the committee, is very ill near Cape Town, and that he will probably return to Pretoria and be tried separately when he recovers.

The dispatches regarding Mr. Curtis, who is an American mining engineer, are confusing. It was at first stated that he was not present when the other prisoners were sentenced, he having been admitted to bail on account of sickness. It was added that his trial would take place at the next session of the court. It was stated later that he and other Americans had been sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, to undergo two years' imprisonment, and then to be banished from the Transvaal for three years. The above dispatch to The Mail, considered with other dispatches, leaves it doubtful whether he was tried or not.

"FAME" IN "VICTORY'S" PLACE.

Change Being Made in the Battle Monument at West Point.

WEST POINT, May 3.—The new Battle Monument is about to undergo a decided change. "Victory," whose outstretched wings have spread over the immense shaft for the last twelve months, will shortly descend from its lofty perch, and "Fame" will take its place. The scaffolding to be used in changing the figures is now being erected by expert workmen. Frederick MacMonnies is the sculptor of both figures.

"Victory," when standing on a low pedestal, is beyond criticism. When placed seventy or eighty feet skyward the effect is vastly different. The Monument Committee was delighted with "Victory's" model when placed on a table for the members to inspect.

They changed their opinion, however, when the statue stood on the top of the tall granite shaft on Trophy Point. The criticism of the figure was submitted to MacMonnies, and he agreed to substitute another figure.

Chattanooga Streets Under Water.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 3.—Probably the heaviest rainfall during the space of time ever known in this section took place yesterday afternoon. For twenty minutes the water fell in solid sheets, flooding the streets nearly up to the axles of wagons. Several stores were inundated, and the damage will be heavy. It was the first cloudburst here in several years.

A Mexican War Veteran Buried.

SING SING, N. Y., May 3.—Richard Cox, a veteran of the Mexican war, died April 30. He was buried this afternoon in Dale Cemetery. Although not a veteran of the war of the rebellion nor a member of Morell Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the post turned out and escorted the body to the cemetery as a mark of respect to one who had fought for his country.

Millions of Feet of Logs Scattered.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., May 3.—Three dams on Crooked Creek have been washed away and the high water has scattered millions of feet of logs through woods. The loss is heavy. The St. Croix River is higher than known in years.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Bishop Burke of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany, yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new St. Mary's Church, Ballston Spa, N. Y. The Bishop was attended by the Very Rev. John Swift, Vicar General of the diocese; the Rev. J. J. O'Brien of Sandy Hill, the Rev. Dr. A. Duplang of Troy, the Rev. J. P. Fahey, O. S. A., of Mechanicville, and the Rev. C. J. Shea, Chancellor of the diocese.

—George H. Osborne, thirty-two years old, agent at Watertown, N. Y., for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in his room at the Broezel House, Buffalo, yesterday. His home was in Wellsville, N. Y., where he was married less than a year ago. Money losses in oil speculation are thought to have made him temporarily insane.

—At Buena, Jasper County, Texas, William Bendy, colored, yesterday shot and killed Philip Haines, white; fatally shot Constable Bibb, white; shot a woman named Roxey Rawls, and mortally wounded "Ed" Rine, the last two colored. Roxey Rawls was the cause of the trouble, and Constable Bibb tried to arrest Bendy.

—A fireman was fatally injured and another fireman badly hurt in a collision between two freight trains on the Southern Railway, six miles north of Charlottesville, Va., yesterday. An engineer forgot to read his orders. The property loss is $30,000.

—The forest fire that started at Plymouth, Mass., Saturday forenoon was extinguished yesterday, two miles from where it started. Thousands of ac

be impossible for them to accomplish singly. And it would be clearly contrary to the interests of future races if those who are able to enter into this bond—as a sacred trust—were to abstain from doing so because some others had degraded this bond into a thing of horror and of shame.

Marriage in olden days was a sacred tie, and the modern world has to be reminded of that fact. It is for Theosophists to lead in this, as in all other branches of human progress, for they know that before the race can pass on to still higher phases of growth and development, marriage must first be restored to its ancient sanctity and rightful purpose. Whether you take the laws of Manu, the Christian Bible, or any other sacred book as your standard, you will find that marriage in its purity was a religious ceremony, and was fully and philosophically carried out on that basis.

This leads me to the subject of the simple ceremony you will shortly witness. Ceremonies in these days are generally used as shows, to draw the multitude and create sensation. But this ceremony will have quite another purpose. Let us free our minds once more, and face the fact that a ceremony, if carried out scientifically has a power and a meaning, and that there was a time in history when the science of ceremony was fully understood and practiced.

It has been frequently said of late, that we have entered upon a new cycle of activity, and that we have done so, I, for one, know to be true. But it may not be known to all that this new cycle carries us back to periods of 2,500 and 5,000 years ago, the shorter cycle to 600 odd years B. C., to the time of ancient and its yet uncorrupted Druidism, and the greater period of 5,000 years to the epoch of Egypt's spiritual grandeur—to the time when our present teacher and one other in our midst were leading workers for the Master.

In those days they understood the meaning of vibration; they dealt with essences, instead of with appearances, and this afternoon's ceremony is in part a revival of an old rite that has been hallowed by ages of sacred usage, and was well known to H. P. B.

Remember, then, that what you will witness is not a show; that the garments and emblems worn are not for display, but are used to hide the personal form and to start vibrations by means of color and motion that will be far-reaching in their effect and beneficial to all concerned.

Remember, too, that the sounds you will hear are not to provoke applause or to please the ear; they, too, are vibrations, and they, too, belong to the magic of antiquity, which it will before long become our duty to revive.

Look for the inner meaning of all that is said and done, and ignore appearances and persons. In that way only can you understand the significance of our proceedings.

To enter now into the immediate subject of our meeting: Some two years ago two of our number greatly wished to marry, and informed one whom both regarded as their occult chief and leader of their wishes. He did not favor the marriage at that time, partly because the hour for it was not ripe, though he left them free to act as they might choose. It was their test, and they stood it. They held back, abiding in trust perfect trust till the tide of life and of the law should bring that to pass for which they longed.

When I recall that time of their great trial, and the way in which each of them loyally and faithfully continued in the work to which both had dedicated their lives; when I think of them laboring on in different cities, giving up to the cause their human affection and their worldly hopes, I do not wonder that shortly before our chief and constant friend, W. Q. Judge, left his body, he expressed himself to one of our number as then favorable to the uniting of these two valued forces, saying that, if he lived, he would see it carried out.

Our Brother Claude Falls Wright, one of H. P. B.'s pupils, and our beloved colleague, and Sister Leoline Leonard, whose work in Chicago and Boston is well known to many of those present, have worked together in past lives on earth. They sacrificed themselves then for the sake of the work; they sacrificed themselves again in this life for the same ideal. Is it not fitting that they should now, once again take up together the work that still remains for them to do, and pass hand in hand into the future as a bright symbol of the new age, of the new hope, of the new race?

"No man among us has been more severely tested than Claude Falls Wright," as was said by one greater than I, but as I myself well know. What need, however, to eulogize one who is so well known and so highly valued by us all? It is our Brother Wright? He has never ceased to work for Theosophy from the moment he heard of its existence. He never will cease to work for it, either in this life or in future lives; and his marriage to-day will only add force to his work and provide a wider field for his labors.

Those of us who live in New-York may not be familiar with our Sister Leoline Leonard's splendid theosophical activity in Chicago and Boston, but I and many another who have seen the results of that work in one or both of those cities can vouch for the statement that she is one of the very few who have brought both devotion and unselfishness into the service of the movement.

In the Temple of Ammon at Thebes many years ago, certain "sacred women" were set apart for the work we still carry on. May she always continue as one of those "sacred women."

The conditions of their present marriage are severe, and the fulfillment of the pledges they have taken will call forth all their fortitude and unbounded devotion, but those who try and never cease to try can never fail, and knowing they will try, I know that they will succeed. The step they will now take is but part of the whole plan of action already mapped out for their fortitude and unbounded devotion, but those who try and never cease to try can never fail, and knowing they will try, I know that they will succeed. The step they will now take is but part of the whole plan of action already mapped out for them, and has in it the promise of the work of the future as the world itself will come to see.

So let us all wish them joy and peace in that work, and I add to that wish my will—that the light and the power may be with them and remain with them forever.

Mrs. Alice L. Cleather of London, wife of Col. Barclay Cleather of the Royal Artillery, followed with this address:

Brothers and sisters, friends: I desire to say a few words which occur to me on the subject of the ceremony which we are about to witness. It is a most impressive one, calling up as it does back to the days in the world's history when men and women stood upon more truly equal terms, when the real significance of marriage was better understood, and the bond between the two was undertaken, and kept, in a spirit so far removed from anything with which our modern life and thought are acquainted; that it is almost impossible to convey to you in adequate words that which I would say.

Not lightly was this bond undertaken, this state entered; for marriage, truly understood, is a very sacred thing. It must be a union—a blending of minds, and purposes, and wishes—including the psychic, mental, and spiritual. It is—or should be—but a renewing of the ancient bond; and if their united life be a pure and worthy one, for service not for self, if the bond be truly understood and sacredly kept, then it may be that and once, but many times, will they meet, and come together again; running through all the lower forms of experience together until they pass on into states in which what we understand by "marriage" is immeasurably transcended.

We have, however, to deal with the present conditions; and so I would most earnestly remind you that the real marriage bond is a far more sacred thing than the modern world, perhaps, so much as dreams of. Think you that it is nothing to stand hand in hand with the Divine as Creator? It is a tremendous, it is an awful responsibility.

The following permit from the Inner Council to sanction the ceremony was then read by Mrs. Julia Campbell Ver Planck Keightley:

3d of May, 1896.

We, the undersigned, the Inner Council of the —— —— of Theosophy, appointed by our late ——, William Quan Judge, do hereby state our lasting conviction that the best interests of our body and the work of the —— will be furthered by the uniting of our brother and fellow-councilor, Claude Falls Wright, and Sister Mary Katherine Leoline Leonard in the work, thus fulfilling the destiny of previous lives and affording fuller opportunity for carrying on in the future the appointed labors for the lodge.

And we further express our conviction that in the fulfillment of the above object Brother Claude Falls Wright and Sister Mary Katherine Leoline Leonard should be united in the bonds of legal matrimony under the common law and the laws of the land, in order that they may work together in the world as man and wife, thus preserving harmonious agreement with the social usages and avoiding friction with the customs of the age in which we now live.

(Signed by fourteen members of the Inner Council.)

The blanks in the permit are due to the elimination of titles that are not to be profaned by publicity.

After the reading of the permit the assembly was invited to engage in silent meditation. This was interrupted by a solemn mystic air—done by human agency—on a 'cello, and there was a graceful and beautiful apparition at a side door.

It was the bride, Miss Leonard, robed in a flowing Grecian gown, white and immaculate, reaching the feet, and caught at the waist by a girdle. The material of the robe was nun's veiling. Miss Leonard's bridal garb had no accessory, but she wore diamond earrings. She was escorted by a sister, a prominent member of the Inner Circle, whose attire was the same as the bride's.

Also robed in a Grecian gown came Genevieve Mercedes Gwendolyn Kluge, four years and a half old, who carried cut lotus flowers in a basket. Miss Kluge, who lives at Newark, N. J., is a regulary initiated member of the Inner Council, the only exception to the unwritten rule that none but adults may belong to it, and it was she who unveiled the bust of William Quan Judge at the convention.

Miss Leonard was received by E. August Nereshcimer, Vice President and Treasurer of the society, and H. T. Patterson left the platform with Mr. Wright, the bridegroom. Mr. Wright wore conventional wedding attire—black frock coat, lavender cravat and patent-leather shoes. He had on a finger of his left hand a gold ring with mystic inscriptions, given to him by Mme. Blavatsky.

Bride and bridegroom joined hands before the Unknown Adept and separated as little Genevieve stepped on the platform and handed her basket to the mysterious successor of William Quan Judge. From it the Unknown Adept took a scroll of parchment and handed it to Mrs. Keightly, who read from it the following pledge:

We pledge ourselves, in renewal of the promise given ages ago, loyally to continue together in the work of the lodge, and since the link and union about to be recognized by the whole world is effected, for the doubling of our individual efforts. We pledge ourselves, before all, henceforth and forever to sink all personal ambitions, bending all our energies to the upliftin g of humanity and abiding together in unity and confidence to the end of time.

CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT.
MARY KATHERINE LEOLINE LEONARD.

From the basket of lotus flowers the Unknown Adept then took a ring possessing occult properties, and, without speaking, put it on the third finger of the bride's left hand. Then taking the left hand of each of the contracting parties, he held them while the inner circle repeated a mystic chant fifteen times, pausing at each fifth enunciation. Then, in deep silence, the Unknown Adept performed a silent ceremony, in which, in the opinion of the faithful, he by the power of his will strengthened the bond between the two souls on the spirit plane.

This ended the mystic ceremony, but a string orchestra played a weird yet beautiful wedding march, and, two by two, all advanced to shake hands with the newly married couple, Mrs. Wright's mother being the first to congratulate her daughter. After the congratulations, the doors of the hall having been opened, the members of the occult body dispersed through the house to await the civil marriage proceedings by Alderman Robinson.

During the secret ceremony, incense was burned on a small brass altar on the platform by Dr. Archibald Keightley, M. A., M. D., M. B. and F. R. C. S. I., of London.

A witness of these rites of mysticism—a woman, of course—said she did not think that she violated any pledge by saying they were delightful and faith-cementing.

Mrs. Wright is slender, blonde, and blue-eyed, and has a very taking personality, and a sweet face. She is twenty-four years old and the daughter of Anna Byford Leonard, well known as a Theosophist in Chicago. She is a granddaughter of Dr. Byford, and became a Theosophist in 1891, and soon was noted as eager and able. Two years ago she became a member of the New-England Theosophical Corporation, and organized a branch of the Theosophical Society in Boston. She is the inventor of the "brotherhood suppers" given by Theosophists to non-Theosopists, which are so much in vogue, and as a lecturer on the occult she is famous.

Claude Falls Wright is well known as the secretary of Mme. Blavatsky and William Quan Judge. He is twenty-eight years old, very fair, and bearded, and one of the most active members of the society. He was born in Dublin, Ireland. His mother was a daughter of Lady Salkeld, and his father was a cousin of Gen. Falls, a hero of the Crimean War. Dr. Edward Percival Wright, Librarian of the British Museum, is Mr. Wright's first cousin.

Mr. Wright first studied theology, then civil engineering, and finally surgery, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. He became a Theosophist in 1887. He came to America in 1891, and has lectured on theosophy in every State in the Union. He wrote "Modern Theosophy."

When Mr. Wright was four years old he says he began to see the face of the woman he married yesterday in dreamland. He met her reincarnated, in physical form, in Chicago in 1892, and each at once knew the other. They were to have been married then, but Mr. Wright's occult chief advised him to wait.

Mr. Wright was a workman in the cause of Theosophy yesterday, and he and his wife—there were no wedding breakfast, trip, rice, or old shoes, or presents—will be at the headquarters of the society to-day. They will not go into housekeeping, but find a boarding house near headquarters, and in home life be very simple, every-day folk.

Mr. Wright worked until 3 A. M. yesterday, breakfasted at 9:30, lectured on "Sign of the Times" at Chickering Hall at 11, and was married at 2 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright remained at the headquarters until the evening, and appeared delighted at the lay congratulations they received. Every woman said that they looked an ideal couple.

After the ceremony, services of the Lotos Circle were held in Aryan Hall, and there was a larger attendance than usual.

BERMUDA LANDED MEN AND ARMS.

Eluded Spanish Gunboats—Went to the North Coast of Cuba.

According to telegrams received by the Cuban Junta in this city the steamship Bermuda, which left Jacksonville last Monday, landed Thursday in Mulatto Bay, on the north coast of the island, in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

It is said the Bermuda effected without difficulty the landing of 1,000 rifles, 500,000 cartridges, two Gatling guns, many machetes, 1,000 pounds of dynamite, besides uniforms, rubber coats, and medicine.

Brig. Gen. Layte Vidal, a Colonel in the ten years' war, and who owned considerable property in Santiago de Cuba, commanded the expedition, and Gen. Maceo's men, who were expecting the Bermuda, patroled the coast in case the Spanish soldiers should interfere.

The landing of the supplies was effected in six big surfboats, which were taken on board at Jacksonville. The Bermuda evidently eluded two Spanish cruisers that were waiting for her outside the bar.

Most of the rifles were Mauser, and the cartridges were of Mauser calibre. Gen. Maceo had requested his compatriots here to send Mauser cartridges, because most of the revolutionists are armed with Mauser rifles, captured from the Spanish.

Col. Emilio Nunez superintended the loading of the Bermuda, and sailed with her to Cuba, just as he did on her first expedition, when Gen. Calixto Garcia was in command.

PERRY BELMONT'S TRIP ABROAD.

Said to be a Proof that He Is Not a Candidate for Governor.

Perry Belmont's name appears on the passenger list of the American Line steamship New-York, which sails for Southampton Wednesday.

The announcement of Mr. Belmont's departure for Europe will be a surprise to the politicians who have been discussing him as a candidate of the Democracy for Governor. His trip abroad on the threshold of an important National and State campaign would seem to prove the statement of his close personal and political friends that he is not seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor.

"Mr. Belmont," said one of his friends yesterday, "is going abroad, and he may remain away for some time. It is not strange that he should go abroad, because he is not a candidate for any nomination. All this talk about Mr. Belmont having been declared in the race for the nomination for the Governorship is unauthorized and absolutely without foundation. He is very much interested in the future success of his party, and there is no doubt in my mind that he will return home to take part in the coming campaign. His recent soundmoney speech before the Democratic Club has had a good effect throughout the State."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE FAVORED.

Meeting of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance.

A meeting of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance was held in Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, last evening. This organization, which came into existence Feb. 7, 1895, has for its objects the preservation of Sabbath observance, and to assist the American Sabbath Union by the formation of Women's Sabbath committees.

Of the members of the alliance there were present last evening Mrs. Darwin R. James, President; Mrs. Theodore Weston, and Mrs. W. M. Isaacs, Vice Presidents; Mrs. J. H. Knowles, Organizing Secretary; Miss M. Kay, Secretary; Mrs. Frank R. Van Nest, Treasurer, and Mrs. James Yereance, Auditor.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur presided and made the opening address. He briefly outlined the purposes of the organization, and spoke of the rapid spread of the English tongue in India, Africa, and other lands, finding in that a prophecy of a better observance of the Sabbath.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay of the North Reformed Church, Newark, spoke briefly on similar lines. Mrs. Shevantabai Nikambe gave a five-minute talk about how the Sabbath was observed, or, rather, not observed, in India, and her husband, the Rev. Madhavarav Nikambe, followed her with a short address.

The last two speakers are Hindu converts, who are in this country studying evangelistic methods, Mr. Nikambe having resigned his pulpit in Bombay. They appeared in native costume. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Knowles, Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, also spoke.

His Skull Fractured with a Bottle.

John McDonough, a laborer living in the tenement house 39 Jefferson Street, and William Claffrey, a longshoreman of 7 Montgomery Street, got into a drunken fight at Water and Jofferson Streets yesterday afternoon. Claffrey pulled a bottle from his coat pocket and broke it over McDonough's head. McDonough fell unconscious on the pavement, and Claffrey ran away, but was arrested. McDonough was sent to Gouverneur Hospital, where he was found to have a depressed fracture of the base of the skull. When he recovered consciousness he insisted upon going home, notwithstanding Dr. Zete told him his life was in danger.

WON-

derful, exclaimed a druggist, how the people stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a customer buys something else for a trial he is sure to insist upon Hood's the very next time. The people know that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW-YORKS IN THE WEST

EASTERN CLUBS WILL MEET THEIR RIVALS THIS AFTERNOON.

President Young Is in Communication with Rusie and He May Land the Pitcher—Reasons Why the Giants Do Not Win—The Team Needs Strengthening—Pittsburg Is in the Lead, with Boston and Philadelphia Second.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	9	2	.818
Philadelphia	8	4	.667
Boston	8	4	.667
Chicago	8	5	.615
Washington	7	5	.583
Cincinnati	7	5	.500
Cleveland	5	7	.462
St. Louis	6	7	.500
Brooklyn	5	6	.417
Baltimore	5	7	.417
New-York	2	10	.167
Louisville	1	12	.079

For the next three weeks all the Eastern clubs of the League will be playing on Western diamonds, and the enthusiasts of this section will have to content themselves with looking at the tickers, reading the accounts of the games, and scanning the individual scores of the players. In no line of sport is the work of men followed so closely. By a careful study of the tabulated scores published each day a good student of the game can tell just how a contest is won or lost. That little tell-tale score speaks volumes.

Our Giants will begin the Western series this afternoon in Louisville. The wise men of the League who made out this schedule are to be congratulated. They probably foresaw what has happened, and, knowing that the local team would have a hard time of it with the Eastern clubs at the outset, gave the players something easy to begin with in the West. If the Giants will only embrace this opportunity they will relieve a suffering Metropolitan baseball community. But the unexpected generally happens, and the poor forlorn Colonels who have been playing the worst possible kind of ball may suddenly change their tactics and take revenge out of the crestfallen New-Yorkers.

It behooves the local players to get together and do something in the line of winning games before it is too late. To-day they are eleventh in a field of twelve clubs, with a record calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of every man on the team. Two victories and ten defeats will never do for a team selected to represent the Metropolis of the Nation. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is the failure to secure Rusie, who is beyond all question the greatest pitcher in the profession. Whether Rusie is right or wrong in his demands is an open question. One thing, however, is certain, and that is the patrons here pay for first class ball and they ought to get it. Therefore, the sooner the petty quarrel with the big pitcher is settled the better for baseball in general. On good authority it is said that President Young of the League is taking a hand in the argument and is now dickering with the Hoosier lad. Everybody knows that Mr. Young is a great baseball general and if he had his way in the matter Rusie will be seen in a New-York uniform in as many days to elapse.

Aside from the fact that Rusie is not playing, other faults can be found with the team. With the exception of one or two games, the men have been woefully deficient in batting. Players getting gilt-edged salaries on account of their prowess with the stick have fallen off in their work in a most painful manner. Tiernan, Davis, Stafford, Gleason, and Farrell are looked upon as "sluggers," but unless they brace up considerably they will lose their reputations.

In fielding, too, the team has shown weakness. Harry Davis at first base is all right, and Fuller at short is capable of taking care of everything that comes along. George Davis plays third acceptably, but the Gleason appears to be unable to solve the intricacies of the second bag. Zearfoss is a fair catcher, but he has lots to learn. Farrell is not in good shape, and as for Wilson, he has not had enough work to do for any one to form an intelligent idea as to his value as a back stop this season. The outfield is by all means the weakest in the League. Stafford is slow, fails to judge a ball accurately, and is far from being a sure catch. Van Haltren is speedy enough, but he covers but little territory and drops easy balls at critical moments, and is very weak on grounders. Tiernan, while he is a sure catch, never was a good fielder. Although he has been playing in right field for ten years, he appears to be unable to gauge the flight of a ball until it begins to descend. On this account he fails to get under fly balls that would prove easy plays for a first-class fielder.

Some of the new pitchers give evidence of having some of the requisites to make good men. This can be said of Flynn and Doheny. Clarke pitched a few good games at the start, but he can always find an excuse for a defeat. Umpire Hurst's work here was voted by the followers of the local club to be first-class. But Clarke went to the President of the club and complained, saying that Umpire Hurst was too severe on balls and strikes.

After a careful study of the situation, one fails to see how the Giants can hope to get in the front rank, Rusie or no Rusie. The team even with the big pitcher is not as strong as Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, and perhaps one or two other clubs. A good scheme would be to infuse new blood into the team in hopes of strengthening it all around before it is too late.

The clubs in the West this week will play as follows:

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday: New-York in Louisville, Brooklyn in Chicago, Boston in Cincinnati, Washington in Cleveland, Baltimore in Pittsburg, Philadelphia in St. Louis.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday: New-York in St. Louis, Brooklyn in Cleveland, Boston in Louisville, Washington in Pittsburg, Baltimore in Cincinnati, Philadelphia in Chicago.

SUNDAY LEAGUE GAMES.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	—5
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 9. Errors—Cincinnati 1; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Fraser and Warner. Attendance, 6,000. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	4	2	0	0	4	2	2	.	—16
St. Louis	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Chicago, 15; St. Louis, 16. Errors—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Briggs and Donohue; Hart and Douglas. Attendance, 17,231. Umpire—Mr. Weidman.

Newark, 4; Hartford, 3.

NEWARK, N. J., May 3.—Hartford played a good game this afternoon, but by sharp work on the part of Newark on the bases few of the heavy hitters got in. The home team did all its batting in the seventh inning, which netted them 4 runs. Attendance, 2,000. The score:

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Hartford	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Base Hits—Newark, 12; Hartford, 9. Errors—Newark, 4; Hartford, 6. Batteries—Bristow and Otten; Vickery and Bottenous. Umpire—Mr. C. Jones.

New-Haven, 7; Paterson, 6.

PATERSON, N. J., May 3.—Paterson failed to make it three straight from New-Haven to-day, the visitors winning by a score of 7 to 6. Over 1,800 persons witnessed the game. Score:

Paterson	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	—6
New-Haven	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	.	—7

Base hits—Paterson, 9; New-Haven, 13. Errors—Paterson, 1; New-Haven, 1. Batteries—Gorad and Eltom; Frye and Hodge. Umpire—Mr. Mace.

LYMAN ABBOTT'S SERMON

THE LAST IN "THE THEOLOGY OF AN EVOLUTIONIST" SERIES.

"The Kingdom of God Is a Growth"—"When the Whole Scientific Expert World Is Moving in One Direction the Minister Who Is Not an Expert May Get Himself Run Over, but He Will Never Stop the Procession."

The seating capacity of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was taxed to the utmost last night to accommodate the congregation that went to hear the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott deliver the ninth and last sermon in the series, "The Theology of an Evolutionist."

The discourse last evening was a summing up of the whole subject, and a restatement of the ground covered and the conclusions reached in the preceding eight sermons.

"The Creed of a Christian Evolutionist" was the title of the address.

Dr. Abbott, before beginning his sermon, thanked the congregation for its attention and the public press for its reports. He especially thanked THE NEW-YORK TIMES for its accurate reports.

"In bringing this course of Sabbath evening sermons to a close," said Dr. Abbott, "I desire in the first place to acknowledge my obligation to the public press for the reports which they have given. There have sometimes been inaccuracies, which have given rise to misapprehensions, but that is necessary, and cannot be otherwise.

"I especially desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, whose reporter has shown remarkable ability in giving in very compact form the substance of the thought and the essence of the spirit of these Sabbath evening sermons."

Dr. Abbott, in thanking the congregation for its attention throughout, said that he had preached to it as he would talk to theological students. "And your attention has shown," he added, "that the American people are interested in theology for its own sake if it be vital."

The text was taken from Mark, iv., 26-27: "And he said, So the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how."

"In these words, taken from one of Christ's parables," began the preacher, "Christ says that the laws of the spiritual kingdom are like those of the material kingdom.

"The kingdom of God is a growth—that is, it is subject to the law which is known as evolution.

"I desire to-night to give a brief review of the whole course of these Sunday evening lectures, to sum up the conclusions, to restate them.

"Evolution is not to be identified with Darwinism. It is not the doctrine of the struggle for existence and survival of the fittest. That is only one phase of evolution. Spiritually speaking, evolution is the doctrine of growth applied to life. It is the doctrine that life is a growth, and that all life proceeds by natural processes from lower to higher stages, and by forces working from within and not mechanically operating from without.

"Evolution does not attempt to explain the origin of life. It is simply a history of the process of life.

"A man may, therefore, be a materialistic or a theistic evolutionist. He may believe the cause of life is some inner force or he may believe it is a wise God. Of course, I am a theistic evolutionist. If not, I should not be standing in this pulpit.

"Evolution," continued Dr. Abbott, "does not claim to be the last word. There is no last word. It is inconsistent with the idea of evolution that there can be any last word.

"The doctrine of evolution is the doctrine of perpetual growth, and every word spoken prepares for another word. It is the grandest generalization of any other age, and the best statement of the process of life that has yet been uttered."

Dr. Abbott said that practically all biologists, and all natural scientists accept evolution. He quoted the words of one of them, who said: 'You might just as well speak of a gravitationist as an evolutionist. In the realm of natural science all men are evolutionists to-day."

It is also, the preacher said, accepted by all teachers. History, political economy, literature, moral philosophy, "no less than the various material sciences, are all treated and taught as a growth.

"In all colleges, and higher institutions of learning," he went on, "male and female, orthodox and unorthodox, the course of education is founded upon the assumption that the history of life is a history of growth.

"There are three courses which the Church and the religious teacher may take. First, he may put himself in direct antagonism to evolution.

"He may point out that there are gaps or breaks here and there, and that evolution does not satisfy everything, and he may succeed in satisfying himself and his congregation, but he will not satisfy anyone else. When the whole scientific expert world is moving in one direction, the minister who is not an expert may get himself run over, but he will never stop the procession.

"Secondly, he may say there is a difference between the spiritual and the material realm. Evolution obtains in the natural, but some other law in the spiritual realm. He may say this and be rational and consistent. And, yet it does seem to me that if there is one God we shall be more and more inclined to believe that His methods of work in the world is one; that He does proceed in the methods which are themselves consistent in the two realms.

"Thirdly, he may frankly accept evolution and take the opinion of the expert and biologist.

"To see whether this system of evolution is inconsistent or not with the Christian faith is what I have been endeavoring to do in these sermons on 'The Theology of an Evolutionist.'

"A lady said a few nights ago: 'I have been much interested in your sermons on evolution, Dr. Abbott,' but her friend corrected her, saying: 'You mean, Dr. Abbott's sermons on the "Theology of an Evolutionist,"' and the point was well taken. I have not been preaching on evolution, nor seeking to prove evolution. I have endeavored to show that a Christian can hold fast to his faith, and yet be an evolutionist; that to be such, moreover, deepens, widens, and ennobles that faith.

"There is a great difference between theology and religion, and to say this is not to cast disrepute on either.

"Religion is life; theology is the science of life. It is very important to have a science of life. It is also important to understand that the science is not the life. Our studies of phenomena lead us to rehabilitate our thought concerning the life which we observe.

"Flowers grow now as they did in the days of Adam; but there is a new botany. The stars shine as then; but there is a new astronomy. The religious life of faith, hope, and love is in its essential elements just the same as when Abraham turned his back on the land of idolatry that he might follow the true God."

The preacher went on to explain what religion is. In the Bible, he said, we find what the prophets tell us the law requires—justice, mercy, humility; what St. Paul says—sobriety, self-control, righteousness, godliness; what St. James says—purity and philanthropy; the four gospels, the law, and the prophets summed up into 'love toward God and love toward man,' but we shall never find religion defined as a system of thought, as a kind of ritual, but always as a spiritual life."

"It is reverence toward God, the Father of all the living; repentance of sin, and the finding in the experiences of other men something which turns the soul toward God; it is having faith in Christ which leads one to become His follower, walking with Him and recognizing Him as a friend; it is feeling within one's self a certain quality which cannot die, and because of the consciousness of that undying quality, looking beyond the grave for loved ones. This is religion.

"The evolutionist believes in God—a personal God, one who thinks, feels, and wills. But he does not believe in a great embodied King sitting somewhere on a great white throne, running His telegraphic wires all over the world and pressing buttons. He does not believe in a God to whom we pray, by a kind of spiritual telephone, sending our messages to find Him if they can. He believes that the relationship of God to the world is far more like that of the soul to the body. The forces of nature are the forces of God's will, and the actions of nature are the habits and methods of God. He does not believe that God suddenly said, 'I will manifest myself now,' but that He always has been, is now, manifesting and revealing Himself, and ever will do so.

"The evolutionist believes that in this process of manifestation God has wrought man, and so far as we know (note the qualification) man 'is the supremest proof of God's creation, the finest work yet wrought in the history of the globe.

"He believes that man is the product of that process which is at once evolution and Divine manifestation, for all growth is a manifestation of God's activity.

"He believes that man is God's son, and that the process of making him such is still going on. He believes that sin enters every human life when the natural nature predominates over the spiritual. He does not look back 6,000 years for the first sin or throw the responsibility on Adam.

"He believes that God, who is the one universal force, is brooding the human race. He is the Father and the Mother of humanity.

"Inspiration is the in-breathing of God, and God breathes on all the souls He has ever made.

"You ask me, perhaps, if I think the inspiration of the Bible differs from the inspiration of the sacred books of the Brahmins. How it differs in process I know not, but that it differs in result I clearly see."

Dr. Abbott asked what process made a peach stone grow into a peach tree and an apple pip into an apple tree; what process gave Molière to France and Shakespeare to England. He knows, but no one thinks of calling a peach an apple or Tartuffe Hamlet. "I believe the Bible is inspired because it is inspiring," said Whittier, and Dr. Abbott quoted him.

"Up to this time no literature has produced the same profound impression on human life as this book."

The difference between God and man, the preacher said, is not a difference in essential nature. God and man are the same as their essential value.

Sin is not natural. As St. Augustine said: "Nothing is a violation of the new nature except sin." Christ is human nature, and we are diseased specimens that tarry in God's hospital till we are cured. The object of Christ's coming into the world is to purify us and not to remove the justly incurred penalty of violated laws.

Dr. Abbott briefly touched on all the points of his previous sermons. The end of evolution was not a vast sepulchre, he said.

"The Christian evolutionist," he said, "believes in God as the creator of the world, who lives in the world and speaks through all its phenomena.

"He believes in sin as a violation of God's law—the laws of nature, and not issued in the form of stern edicts 4,000 years ago. He believes in inspiration, but with the marks of human imperfection. He believes in revelation and unveiling of God, in the incarnation as the descending of God into humanity, in the atonement as the at-one-ment. He believes in the sacrifice and suffering which every noble soul feels when it is trying to pour out its life into another impoverished soul.

"He believes in redemption not as a restoration to pristine innocence, but as the culmination of the long process of development. He believes in eternal life not as mere endless existence, but as the immortality of God himself wrought into God's children by his own indwelling.

"He believes that this at-one-ment is something better than a relief from punishment—the imparting of a new and divine life, and this immortality fills him with a hope so radiant that he stammers and breaks down in contemplating it."

SOAKED MATCHES IN WATER.

Mrs. Belle Leo Tried to Kill Herself with This Mixture.

Belle Leo, twenty-two years old, the Irish wife of Joe Leo, an Italian, made an attempt to end her life last night, at her home on the top floor of the tenement, 7 James Street. This is said to be her third attempt to commit suicide within the past three weeks, each time by drinking water in which matchheads had been soaked.

The woman, who is very handsome, has had several disagreements with her husband lately, who, the neighbors say, is jealous of her. The last quarrel was Saturday, when the woman made two attempts to end her life.

She was prevented by Leo, who knocked a glass containing a mixture of matches and water from her hand. Last evening Leo tried to induce her to move out of the building, but she refused to do so.

He went out, and when he returned found the door of his apartments locked. As he could get no response to his repeated knockings, he broke in the door and found the woman to all appearances very sick.

Beside her, on a stand, was a tumbler containing several unused matches, which had been soaked in water in the glass. Only the dregs were left. Fearing his wife would die, Leo called in a policeman, who sent for an ambulance, while some one else summoned Dr. Manning of Madison Street.

Surgeon Johnson arrived first, from the Hudson Street Hospital, but Leo refused to have his wife taken there, and, after giving her an emetic, Dr. Johnson drove back to the hospital. When Dr. Manning arrived the woman was still lying on the bed, unconscious. He wrote out two prescriptions and assured Leo that his wife would recover.

Up to a late hour the woman had not been arrested. The policeman reported the case to Sergt. Norris, at the Oak Street Station, and he suspected that the woman had attempted suicide. Then the Sergeant sent for Leo.

The latter acknowledged that his wife had drunk the mixture, so the Sergeant sent for the woman. As she was still unable to walk there, another call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Surgeon Johnson revived her, and where she is a prisoner.

What was considered by the neighbors as evidencing the woman's determination to end her existence and blot her memory from the mind of her husband, was the fact of her taking a large portrait of herself from its frame and destroying it.

A Mrs. McCann, who resides in the tenement, said last night that the couple had a disagreement recently regarding Belle's alleged robbing of their apartments.

Mount Vernon Democrats Nominate.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 3.—The Democratic Convention to nominate city officers to be voted for at the municipal election on May 19 was held in the Fifth Avenue Opera House last night. The convention was the largest in the history of the city and was thoroughly harmonious. The following were nominated, by acclamation: For Mayor—Edwin W. Fiske, (who was defeated by one vote two years ago;) City Judge—Adam E. Schatz; Receiver of Taxes—John H. Brett; City Treasurer—Henry B. Pruser; Assessor—Richard Sedar; Justice of the Peace—Frank A. Bennett.

Icemen Not Ready to Act.

The icemen held another meeting yesterday afternoon at Eutaw Hall, Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. The Chairman said the meeting was for the purpose of enrolling more members, and that they would not take any decided action until the organization was stronger. They already had 800 men in the union, out of a total of some 2,600 employes in the ice business.

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Demi-Breaks for 6 and 8	Dos-a-Dos	Buckboards
Covert Wagons	Breaking Carts	Station Wagons
Basket Vehicles	Top Wagons	Triplex Surreys
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AGREES WITH DR. ABBOTT

DR. GOTTHEIL INDORSES A SERMON BY THE BROOKLYN PASTOR.

**Says His Recently Expressed Views on Resurrection Could Be Advanced by Any Jewish Church—Conclusion of

BIG INCREASE IN RISKS

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT PIERCE.

More Policies Issued and Fewer Terminated than in 1894—Protection of Policy Holders—Prussia's Ejectment of Three American Companies and the Retaliation by the New-York Legislature—Companies Well Managed.

ALBANY, May 3.—State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce has issued his twenty-seventh annual report, which reviews the business of life, casualty, title, credit, mortgage guarantee, and assessment insurance companies for the year 1895. The gross assets of life insurance companies doing business in this State Dec. 31, 1895, were $1,142,419,926, an increase of $86,088,243 as compared with the previous year. Of this amount New-York State companies have $689,420,488, an increase of $53,068,835; companies of other States, $425,999,437, an increase of $33,019,408. The aggregate of premium notes and loans shows an increase of $4,477,302 during 1895, while deferred and uncollected premiums have increased $394,726.

The total liabilities of the several companies, excepting $9,570,500 of capital stock, are $982,669,752. The increase during the year was $66,078,614. The liabilities of New-York State companies, as reported, are $588,467,641; companies of other States, $394,202,111. The gross divisible surplus is: New-York State companies, $100,952,847; companies of other States, $58,797,326; aggregate, $159,750,173.

The aggregate receipts of New-York State companies for the year were $165,940,515, an increase over 1894 of $4,225,351; other States' companies, $100,956,887; increase, $6,047,312; making the gross receipts $266,897,202, and gross increase over the receipts of the preceding year $10,272,724. The excess of receipts over disbursements for 1895 was $81,124,300, while for 1894 it was $78,761,144. The total premium receipts for 1894 were $205,132,043; for 1895, $215,199,302.

The disbursements of the year were $185,772,902, an increase of $7,909,569 compared with the preceding year; $84,791,621 was paid for claims; $22,889,492 for lapsed and surrendered policies; $15,297,603 in dividends to policy holders; $741,312 in dividends to stockholders; $29,804,165 for commissions; $15,571,620 for salaries and medical examiners' fees, and $16,677,085 for miscellaneous purposes. This classification shows that $122,978,718 was paid to policy holders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was $62,794,184.

During the year the New-York State companies issued 207,936 policies, insuring $524,503,018, and terminated 153,706 policies, insuring $427,985,390. The companies of other States issued 158,629 policies, insuring $340,312,515, and terminated 98,173 policies, insuring $224,919,127. The aggregates of the above are 366,565 policies issued, insuring $864,815,534, and 251,879 policies terminated, insuring $652,904,487. Compared with 1894, it appears that the companies issued 30,275 policies less last year, and decreased the amount of insurance written $120,704,499. There were 42,745 less policies terminated in 1895 than in 1894, and $184,734,736 less insurance. The above does not include the industrial business. Compared with last year the business shows the companies issued an increase of policies for 1895 was 114,686, and of insurance $211,911,047.

At the close of 1895 the companies doing business in this State, excluding industrials, had 1,877,808 policies in force, insuring $4,818,170,945, classified as follows: Whole life, 1,304,510 policies, insuring $3,417,113,025; endowment, 461,947 policies, insuring $1,102,597,832; all other, including term and irregular policies, $1,342 policies, insuring $254,109,070; total amount of additions to same, $44,441,018.

The business done in this State during 1895, exclusive of "industrial" business, was as follows: Policies in force, 248,275, insuring $712,874,063; issued during 1895, 46,699 policies, insuring $115,280,615; premiums received, $25,016,368.82; claims incurred, $11,926,033.23; claims paid, $12,048,224.25.

The assets of the twenty-four casualty and fidelity companies are reported to be $26,091,860; liabilities, except capital, $11,722,981.77; capital, $9,679,900; net surplus, $4,680,278.28; receipts the year, $15,333,787.05; disbursements, $13,415,785.97; risks in force, $2,597,298,295.

The department has securities on deposit for the protection of policy holders aggregating $16,540,747. The receipts of the department for the year were $197,340, and the disbursements $144,575. In his report Superintendent Pierce says:

Since the date of the examination of the New-York Life Insurance Company, the report upon which was made Jan. 18, 1892, this department has examined all of our domestic life insurance companies, with two exceptions. The examinations referred to include that of the Home Life Insurance Company, now about completed. Examinations generally of the life insurance companies of this State had not been made since 1875. This having been the case, the investigations into the affairs of these corporations, I think, were warranted, although the labor and expense attending the same have been great. They have been instituted not solely by the independent action of this department, but because they have in many instances been requested by the companies themselves, who have desired that their affairs be looked into by the State and the result made public.

With one exception, that of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company of New-York, now in the hands of a receiver, these examinations have established the fact that our domestic companies of this class have been well managed, and are entitled to the confidence of their policyholders. The company, which, upon examination, was reported to the Attorney General was of recent incorporation and its business had in the main been confined to reinsuring associations upon the co-operative or assessment plan of insurance. Its contracts therefore were not of long standing, and the loss resulting from its failure was not a serious one to its policy holders, as the insurance they had paid for was generally but for one or two years' term insurance. The opinion I have gained as the result of these investigations leads me to conclude that, as the affairs of our companies are known to be examined, there is little necessity of subjecting them to these investigations at intervals of three or even five years, unless some special occasion should arise requiring an examination generally into the condition of one or more companies. I believe their respective conditions to-day will fully warrant my saying that the interests of all policy holders are amply protected.

The number of applications for insurance, either rejected or held in abeyance by life insurance companies, as is well known, is very large. As is also known, many of the rejected applicants are not, properly speaking, impaired or undesirable lives. In order to furnish those so rejected with insurance has, for some years past, been the object of certain companies organized for this purpose elsewhere.

The business of insuring under-average lives has for many years been done in this by the British life insurance companies in connection with the insurance of selected lives, and there seems to be no reason why this class of insurance could not be undertaken by our life insurance companies upon insuring selected lives only. Companies have been incorporated in other States to do this business, and one of them, a Pennsylvania corporation, has recently been admitted here. The British offices, through the transaction of this business for some time past, have been able to formulate a reliable mortality experience, and there would seem to be no reason why this experience could not be utilized by such of our American companies as may see fit to furnish insurance to a class of persons now unable to obtain it from our companies. I think its transaction should be encouraged in the interests of such of our citizens as need life insurance and cannot now procure it.

In submitting to the Legislature this report I take the liberty of referring therein to a rather novel situation, confronting this department for the first time, brought about by the refusal of a foreign Government to permit three of our largest life insurance companies to continue business within its domain. You have seen fit to deal with this matter during the present session by amending Section 33 of the insurance law, with respect to companies of foreign countries that may be doing business here or that may apply to do business in New-York, where domestic corporations have been refused admission to or excluded from such foreign countries.

During the time this amendment was under consideration by you, you were made familiar with the circumstances attending the exclusion of these companies from the country in which they had for many years been transacting the business of life insurance. In connection with its prosecution within that country, they had made liberal deposits of money under the requirements of its laws and had voluntarily made extensive investments therein by real estate holdings and otherwise. They had never failed to meet their obligations in such foreign country and their dealings with their policy holders there had never been a subject for governmental interference.

Anticipating what seemed to be the determination of the Prussian Government to drive these three companies out of Prussia, one of them, transacting business there since 1877, voluntarily abandoned business in that country. The other two were excluded for the alleged reason that they had failed to comply with the various requirements imposed upon them by the Prussian authorities.

The three companies thus driven out of this foreign country are, as you are aware, the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the New-York Life Insurance Company, all organized under the laws of this State and located in the City of New-York. Their transactions represent quite half of the entire business done by the thirty-five American life insurance companies reporting to this department. These thirty-five companies comprise virtually all of the regular life insurance companies of the United States. The three excluded from Prussia are among the oldest institutions of this character in this country today. Their history represents largely the development, growth, and prosperity of the business of life insurance within the United States. They are looked upon and recognized as being the strongest types of American enterprise and business aggressiveness. They have passed through many eras of financial depression and disaster successfully, and have met all their obligations promptly and in full. They have extended their operations beyond the United States, and are prosecuting their business in Great Britain as well as Continental Europe, and not until the recent action of Prussia, in refusing them permission to remain in that kingdom, have they been treated otherwise than with confidence and respect by the authorities of the various countries to which they have been admitted.

Upon a careful and impartial view of all the circumstances and facts surrounding the case, it is clearly evident that in advancing the plea of non-compliance with its laws on the part of these companies, Prussia, in giving this as the reason for its action in the withdrawal of their respective concessions, has advanced a plea that can hardly be sustained. In the case of one of the corporations in question, if not in that of all three, its fixed determination to drive these American life insurance companies out of the kingdom, becomes most apparent. It might almost be said that the only requirement of the Prussian authorities they did not immediately meet was that they at once leave Prussia. But this they have now fully complied with. In doing so they leave within that country large deposits, and very considerable amounts of real estate holdings, constituting office properties. It goes without saying, that their future dealings with Prussian subjects holding their policies will be the same as their dealings with all their policy holders in the past—just and honorable, and that their obligations growing out of such contracts will be promptly paid when due.

There has been an apparent disposition in the minds of some who have undertaken to review this unfortunate episode in the history of American life insurance companies to adversely criticise the policy of their passing beyond the confines of the United States, and generally extending their transactions outside of this country, and in this connection, this present Prussian situation is pointed to as illustrating the advisability of these companies so extending their business. Whether this criticism is warranted or not, I am not prepared to say, but this question is irrelevant in discussing the case with which you have recently had to deal in placing in our laws the amendment to the same recently passed by your honorable body.

So-called retaliatory laws are to be deplored. More properly, the occasion which demands their passage is to be deplored. In enforcing them, in the present instance, against those to whom they applied, one Prussian insurance corporation has been refused admission and transact business in this State, and the certificates of authority of two others, previously licensed here, have not been renewed. The effect of this action has been, as is apt to be the case in the enforcement of any measure of this character, that a very natural feeling on the part of those immediately affected by this retaliatory measure, that needless injury had been worked upon them, by the State in disrupting their business therein, and this feeling can be readily understood and excused. While this interference works a hardship and a pecuniary loss in some quarters, the inconvenience and loss in the present instance is confined to the managers and representatives of Prussian companies within the State. Fortunately it does not fall upon insurers to such an extent as to interfere with their ability to procure needed insurance. It is the principle involved in the passage of this legislation that we must look to, and not so much what its effect may be in causing annoyance to innocent parties, in undertaking to discuss the question of the reasonableness and propriety of the recent amendment to Section 33 of the law.

Prussia has refused to permit three of our companies to continue their business in that country. These companies have complied with her laws as to deposits and have met all their claims under policy obligations issued to Prussian subjects. They have invited the authorities of that country to send representatives here for the purpose of making the fullest investigation into their affairs. Their solvency under the New-York law has been repeatedly certified to the Government of Prussia by this department. No claim has been made, so far as is known, by this foreign power that the methods by which these companies administered the funds constituting their dividend accumulations, including the equitable distribution of such funds among the various policy holders entitled thereto, were questionable or improper. The companies have courted the fullest and freest investigation by Prussia into these features of the business. Had she a doubt as to the manner in which these funds were administered every opportunity was afforded her intelligently and thoroughly to investigate the various systems adopted and in vogue by the three excluded corporations.

This statement is made in view of the fact that it might, with reason be said that, outside of the question of solvency and ability to meet all contracts in Prussia, and, notwithstanding the fact that ample deposits had been made within that kingdom for the protection of policy holders therein, yet the Prussian authorities had reason to believe that, in the allotment or distribution of surplus funds constituting what is commonly known as dividend or surplus accumulations, referring to policy holders, these corporations had discriminated against Prussian policy holders, or that their plan of declaring or paying dividends were questionable, or were not in the best interests of those who might hold their policies. This, however, does not seem to be the case. In fact, every opportunity was offered by the companies to make a thorough investigation into all these matters. In the case of Russia this is already being done, and the Russian agent at Washington, acting under instructions from his Government, has been given full and free access to the books and accounts of these same three companies, for the purpose of ascertaining whether an equitable accounting is made to policy holders with respect to dividends apportioned or paid.

In view of the above I think it is manifestly evident that Prussia has arbitrarily refused to permit these corporations from further continuing business in that country, and that there is due them from the State the strongest expression of disapproval that can be given in considering the recent action of this foreign power with respect to these companies. It would seem that no stronger or more appropriate expression could be put forth than for the Legislature of New-York to make it compulsory upon the Superintendent of Insurance to retaliate against corporations foreign to the United States, to whom had been extended the privilege of entering the State, where their Government had thus arbitrarily driven our corporations from such foreign country.

In conclusion Mr. Pierce says that while his views upon this subject, pending the enactment of the recent amendment to the law, might have been out of place, he can see no reason now why he may not, with perfect propriety express an opinion upon this subject, a reference to which in his report seems to him both appropriate and proper.

Charles Howell No Longer Missing.

Charles Howell, a Dobbs Ferry student in the Westminster School, who was reported as having run away Friday, April 24, and that all trace of him had been lost after he had reached Albany, is not missing, but in his place in the school at Dobbs Ferry. The facts are that Monday, April 20, he got homesick, and, without obtaining leave, went to his home in Syracuse. His parents immediately returned him to the school, where he is now.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair during the day, preceded by cloudy and threatening weather on the coast in the morning, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair during the day, with warmer southwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, preceded by showers near the coast in the morning, southerly winds, becoming westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, probably fair and slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion in the morning, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except local showers on the coast, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, probably local rains in extreme southern portion, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair in northern and local showers in southern portion, easterly to southerly winds, warmer in Alabama. WESTERN FLORIDA, local showers, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to southeasterly. MISSISSIPPI, local showers, with partly cloudy weather, warmer, easterly to southerly winds. LOUISIANA fair, except local showers in eastern portion; southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly to westerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. TENNESEE, fair, probably preceded by local thunderstorms in extreme western portion, variable winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, winds shifting to southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, slightly warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, probably local thunderstorms in extreme southern portion, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, light to fresh southwesterly winds, warmer in northeast portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, light to fresh southwesterly winds, warmer in western portion. WISCONSIN, fair, light to fresh southerly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, probably local thunderstorms in southeast portion, warmer in northwest portion, southerly winds. IOWA, generally fair, southwesterly winds. KANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, southwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southerly winds. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds, warmer in northern portion. WYOMING, generally fair, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair in eastern, local showers, and partly cloudy weather in western portion, cooler in northern portion, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Duluth. The barometer has fallen slowly on the Atlantic coast and to the west of the Rocky Mountains and risen slowly in the central valleys and lake region. It is lowest north of Montana, but over the districts east of the Rocky Mountains there is but slight variation in pressure, the barometer ranging from 29.85 to 30 inches. The temperature has remained about stationary, but it is slightly warmer in New-York and New-England and over the Rocky Mountains stations and cooler near Lake Ontario. Light showers have prevailed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and fair weather generally in the interior. Fair weather will continue throughout the central valleys and lake region. The weather will clear on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia in the morning, with warmer southwesterly winds.

ALUMNI FAVOR HUDSON

SARATOGA COURSE NOT DESIRABLE FOR COLLEGE REGATTAS.

College Politics Interfering with the Choice of the Best Course for the Oarsmen—Rough Water Has Delayed Many College Races on Saratoga Lake—The Bill to Secure an Unobstructed Lane at Poughkeepsie.

It may not be until Congress adjourns that the gentlemen having charge of the arrangements for the inter-collegiate rowing regatta will meet to decide on the place for holding the regatta. Poughkeepsie and Saratoga are the two places that are under consideration, as every one interested in such matters well knows. At present Saratoga has the call, because Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell favor the lake in that village. The Hudson River course, opposite Poughkeepsie, is not favored by Harvard, on the ground that the sage people of the Cambridge University fear that they cannot have a clear course on a navigable stream.

To secure this latter, a bill passed the Senate of the United States, giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the right to detail revenue cutters to act as police boats on the occasion of any amateur or professional regatta on navigable waters, in order that the course may be kept clear, and danger to the life of the contestants and the crowds that may assemble to see such a regatta may be averted.

The bill is now in the House of Representatives to await concurrent action. If this is secured before the adjournment, then the alleged objection to the Poughkeepsie course will be removed. Mr. Guy Richards of this city, the representative of Columbia on the Regatta Committee, and an old oarsman of much ability, secured the introduction of the bill in behalf of the colleges interested. It has been said that if the bill passes the regatta will be held on the Hudson. If it fails then Saratoga Lake is to be the location selected.

In college circles and among the alumni of the colleges it is very well understood that the whole matter hinges not on the fitness of the respective courses, but on college politics, in which Columbia has very sensibly refused to play a part. Cornell and Pennsylvania favor the Saratoga course, not because they believe it to be the best, but because they believe they can curry favor with Harvard so as to insure future races with the representatives of the New-England College. Future series of baseball, football, and other sports are also looked upon as possibilities if Cornell and Pennsylvania truckle sufficiently to Harvard in the matter. The prestige regatta is looked upon as nothing in particular by the young politicians, who have an eye to the future, and, as they imagine, to the payment of Yale for snubbings received in the past to their ambitions in the athletic line.

Only the young men, who seem to be able to direct the affairs of their representatives at the Regatta Committee, will for an instant believe that their political plans will amount to anything. Their elders, who know something about such matters, know very well that this regatta has been arranged to tide over matters, and that it will not only be the first of the four to finish participated "series" of races between the four universities. Yale is Harvard's natural antagonist, and the two universities will in all probability patch up their troubles this Winter and form another dual league in all sports as they have in the past. Harvard will shake as presently allies as soon as possible after the Graduate Committees have completed the plans for the patching up of a peace, plans that are now already well under way.

Yale rows in England and Harvard against the three universities it is pitted against this year in order that the old system may be restored. Columbia's people at the head of their athletic affairs are sensible enough to see the true situation of things, and they are, by the position they have taken, in a much better shape to get races with Yale than are any of the other colleges. That would be glory for them. There is little glory in beating Harvard on the water, for she has not been a power there for years, and has only held her position for supremacy because she has been fortunate enough to have had the privilege of rowing against Yale, confessedly the superior of all other colleges in America in aquatics.

This feeble, futile, and perfectly transparent attempt at what the youngsters in charge seem to think a shrewd bit of college diplomacy makes all the veterans laugh. It also makes them disgusted, and is tending to lessen the interest in college boating. All the oarsmen who have had experience in the past are openly against the selection of the Saratoga course not because they have anything against the lovely little Summer resort, but because they know the chances of getting good water and a good race on Saratoga Lake are much less than they are on the Hudson.

Yachtsmen hate the Hudson River because they say that only about one day in twenty can they ever get wind enough to fill their sails, and that only during the very severe storm can they get enough in their sails to "spill" even a little. That is one of the very best answers to the occasionally heard complaint that it is liable to be rough on the Hudson. The men who rowed there a year ago will tell all who ask them that their practice was very rarely interfered with while they were at Poughkeepsie, and that it was always possible to find smooth water on one bank if it happened to be rough on the other.

These same old oarsmen who are trying to get the young men who are now scurrying around begging for a chance to go to Saratoga will tell them that in 1874-5-6, when college regattas were held there, that there was hardly a day that the water was not rough and unfit for rowing. There is almost always a breeze blowing across the lake, and it takes but mighty little wind there to cover it with whitecaps and make the water so choppy that a shell will not live in it.

In both 1874 and 1876 the regattas that had been arranged to be held on the lake, with about a dozen crews competing in each, had to be postponed several times, much to the disgust of the crews and the thousands who had journeyed to Saratoga to see the races. In 1874 there had to be three postponements before a race could be rowed, and rough water was the cause of it. The same thing happened in 1876, and then the single-scull race, freshman race, and university race all had to be rowed on the same day, and rapidly, one after the other, in order to take advantage of the first smooth water that had been had in four days.

A regatta was rowed there again in 1884 in which Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, and Dartmouth were represented. This was set to be rowed on a Friday, but owing to rough water it had to be postponed to the following Monday, when it was rowed on a course so rough that representatives of at least two of the crews protested against starting the boats on the ground that it would endanger the lives of the contestants. The daily newspapers of that date will tell the story of repeated disappointments to the crowds in attempts to get out for practice, and after the race the representatives of the crews were seen by a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter, who thus summarized their comments on the course: "They are convinced that Saratoga is not a good place for boat racing." The water was so rough on that occasion that the launch used by the judges was nearly swamped.

On the occasion of the final postponement of the race in 1884 the staff correspondent of THE TIMES wrote: "It does not take much to ruffle the waters of Saratoga Lake. College men hav learned by sad experience that it does not do to wait for the lake to settle down. It will not do it when there is any breeze stirring." Files of the other New-York papers tell the same stories as to the troubles of the crews in the various regattas there, only in stronger terms of condemnation of the lake as a place for regattas.

Yet this is the place that Harvard politicians pronounce the only fit place for a race, because, forsooth, "it is dead water and is sure to be smooth at any time set for a race."

It is hard on Saratoga that these facts should pop up at this time, and that the veteran oarsmen should call attention to them, for Saratoga is a delightfully attractive and hospitable place. But in spite of the fact, the alumni of the colleges interested think that fitness rather than the desirability of the place itself as a pleasure resort should be considered in the final selection, and that oarsmen would be guilty of unwisdom to again select a course which has in the past proved so completely its unfitness for a college regatta.

One and all, the collegians of the past hope to see Poughkeepsie chosen solely because it is the best course in the East that can be had for fair water, and to give visitors a chance to see the regatta. Therefore they are watching with interest the progress of the bill now in Congress which will give police powers to the Treasury Department on the days of the regatta, and so meet the only objection that has been raised to the course that is at all worthy of consideration. The sentiment among them is, "Poughkeepsie if we can have it; Saratoga only as a last resort."

Altogether too much stress has been laid on the necessity of this policing of the course and the alleged danger to the crews. Every one who knows anything about the regatta of a year ago is aware that the accident to Pennsylvania's shell was not one that the course is to be blamed for. The accident to their shell was solely due to the pigheadedness of the officious master of a tug that had the Governor on board, and who was so swelled up with his momentary importance that he denied all the regulations of the course, and was solely responsible for the accident.

The swamping of the Pennsylvania shell on the day of the race was due to the fact that their shell was too weak and light for their crew, and should not have been used. Cornell's swamping was due to the fact that the men who sat in it spent most of their time in throwing up showers of water from their oar blades that fell back in their shell, and finally swamped it. Both of these crews were trying to make their boathouse. The course was kept perfectly clear. There was not even the sign of a possibility of obstruction from vessels engaged in river traffic. None of these craft came near the course at any time during the progress of the races, and when vessels filled with sightseers kept away from the waters on which the contest was carried on at the slightest request of the extemporized police fleet.

Had the race been started at the hour advertised, instead of nearly two hours later, there would have been no drenching of spectators in a shower, and probably no swamping of either the Pennsylvania or Cornell shell. For those troubles the Regatta Committee, with their childish squabbles for supposed advantages for one crew or another, were alone to blame. The Hudson River course, even with all the troubles of a year ago, has been proved to the satisfaction of every reasonable person to be the best course that has ever been used in an intercollegiate regatta. It is the course that should be selected for that of 1896, and if the wise counsels of men who know about such matters prevail it will be chosen, whether or not the bill now in Congress passes and receives the approval of the President.

MANY CREWS AT PRACTICE.

Oarsmen Entered for the Decoration Day Regatta Busy on the Harlem.

A rainy day has no terrors for the rowing fraternity, and yesterday found the oarsmen in large numbers on the Harlem. Of course, the clubmen who row simply for exercise were not so numerous, but the members of the crews were on deck almost to a man. So, in spite of the frequent showers, enough practice was obtained to enable the Captains of the various clubs to agree that the morning and afternoon had been well spent.

Less than five weeks remain to get the crews into condition for the Harlem River Regatta Association's annual Decoration Day regatta, and it is necessary to make the most of every day. This is particularly true, because the recent cold weather has kept the candidates for the crews from getting out for practice in the evenings. More than one Captain has been in despair because of the non-appearance of his men evening after evening. It has been noticeable, too, that the old-timers have been just as derelict in this respect as have the men who are comparatively novices. It is safe to predict, however, that there will be no more cause for complaint from now on. The men realize that the time remaining to them before the regatta is not any too long in which to get down to good, steady work. The attendance at the different clubhouses yesterday conclusively showed that.

Much satisfaction is expressed by the oarsmen over the probable success of the coming regatta, as shown by the reports made at the Harlem Regatta Association's meeting last Monday night. As forecast in these columns a week ago the list of probable entries was unusually large. The junior eight and the senior four events promise to be very exciting, and the event known as the middleweight doubles will more than likely prove to be one of the chief races of the day. The medals offered for this event are of excellent material and design, and are the gifts to the winners of President Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club.

One of the reasons for the decrease in attendance yesterday, as advanced by the Captains, was that it was not a particularly fine day for bicycling. On nice Sundays the wheelmen ride to the clubhouses, and so double their Sunday allowance of exercise. A canvass of the boat clubs developed the fact that over half of the members are devoted to cycling. Most of the houses are provided with wheelracks, and in all of them bicycles may be seen. Several of the janitors own wheels, and ride them in going to and from their duties at the boathouses. The club Captains claim that wheeling has not spoiled the interest that the members take in rowing.

The rain did not prevent the Bohemians from making their usual good showing yesterday. Capt. Ladman was a busy man, and late in the afternoon expressed himself as being very well pleased with the work accomplished by his crews. Both the junior and single eights were out, and so were the senior four-oared gig and shell. The men rowed in splendid form. The senior fours are made up of the senior eight crew. This crew is supposed to have a good hold on first place in the Decoration Day regatta. A lot of news came to light yesterday, and it will have the effect of making the Bohemians less sure of victory. This was that six of the famous Triton crew of Newark were to row in the Atalanta eight in the regatta. The Tritons were out on the river yesterday.

The Harlem Rowing Club members were very active. J. E. Nagle and C. Mase were out in singles, and Maher and Nagle tried to see what they could do as a senior double crew. Alfred Hawkins, Nagle will represent the Harlems in the senior doubles in the Harlem Regatta. Nagle is in fine trim. It will be remembered that he and Hawkins are the American senior double champions. The Harlems will have as their representatives in the lightweight doubles, William Ammond and Charles Mase. The pair were out yesterday, and made a very satisfactory showing. La Rue and Trier were out in the double gig. The Harlems will have a junior and intermediate four in the regatta on May 30, and the men are in active training for positions in the boats.

The Atalantas had out their four-oared senior shell, and so had the Metropolitans. The "Mets" shell was manned by Mahony, bow; Ellis, No. 2; Barkinton, No. 3, and Grant, stroke. The Nonpareils' junior four were on the river, and made first-rate progress. A junior four-oared intermediate crew rowed away from the Union Boat Club houses in the morning, and made up time lost during the week. The Dauntless Club's four-oared gig was out, and so was the four-oared shell of the Lone Star Boat Club. The Dauntless gig crew consisted of Donnelly, Holman, Cofka, and Knipe. In the Friendship four-oared gig were Robert Dewes, stroke; Charles Aubert, No. 3; Frank Jarchow, No. 2; Frank McKee, No. 1, and William Tiernhart, coxswain.

Two double crews on the river yesterday attracted marked attention. They were Johnson and Atherton of the Metropolitans and Carr and Davis of the Nassau Boat Club. The four rowed in fine fettle, and will doubtless render a good account of themselves in the coming regatta. G. Ellison and Aubert were out from the Friendship boathouse. It was learned yesterday that Freeth and Fish would enter the lists in the senior doubles event. They are the crack Varuna combination, of Brooklyn. The work of Stearn and Meyer of the Lone Star Club has greatly improved. The Lone Star men think that they have a winning crew in this pair.

Interest in the singles is growing. Popular Jake Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club is almost in winning form now. Jacob Bally of the Friendship Boat Club showed up yesterday, and Capt. Anderson of the Dauntless Club was also out in his single gig. Ex-Capt. Cody of the Nonpareils was out coaching junior single scullers.

An announcement that set the oarsmen on the Harlem talking was that two Boston rowers were coming down on Decoration Day to participate in the regatta. They are Maguire and Whitehead, who are well known among the racing oarsmen at the Hub. Maguire hails from the Bradford Rowing Club of Boston, and Whitehead is one of the Riverside's cracks. The Seawanhaka Boat Club was represented on the Harlem yesterday by one of its single scullers, O'Connell, who is stopping at the Wyanoke Clubhouse. He has entered for the singles on Decoration Day.

The opening of the University of New-York's boathouse, at Morris Dock, has greatly interested the Harlem oarsmen. There is a possibility that the university boys will enter a junior four-oared shell in the Decoration Day regatta. A freshman crew from Columbia is an expected entry in the junior eight event. There was a rumor floating on the Harlem yesterday to the effect that the 'Varsity crew would enter for the senior eight event in order to get some very excellent practice.

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TEAM WORK THEIR FEATURE.

Princeton's Ball Players Work Together and Are Winning Games.

PRINCETON, May 3.—Princeton's closely approaching championship games with Yale and Harvard have turned all college eyes to the team which will uphold the honor of the orange and black on the collegiate diamond this year. Princeton opened the season with six veterans on the team, and the first week of practice was devoted to selecting effective men to fill the vacancies. The work of developing a nine has since progressed rapidly until now, on the eve of the intercollegiate series, the team is the peer of any former Princeton nine, and the undergraduates are confident of winning the championship, provided Dame Fortune contents herself this time with showering but a reasonable quantity of luck upon the representatives of the blue.

Capt. Bradley has adopted a course of training and preparation that is a departure from all old methods, and the work of his team will be watched with added interest. Bradley is Captain in name only, and there is not a man under him who goes not feel the copartnership in representing and acting for the team that this new system entails. There has been a working together in result that has run Princeton's scores into the double numbers, and that will make her a tireless opponent in the important games. In short, it is the policy of Bradley to have no individuals in his team, and in this fact of unison lies the hope of winning out the championship. The supporters of the team have little or no fear of Harvard in their four games, but past experience has taught Princetonians to count no game with Yale won until time is called.

Yale has again adopted her old policy of "lying low," and it is hard to judge what the capabilities of the team will be when the test comes. It has been a system of the blue to tell no tales and waste no strength in the early games of the season. The fact that Yale held down the New-York team to 4 runs and gave them a scare at the finish, has led Princetonians to believe their team is not as weak as she would have outsiders believe.

Princeton will open the championship season with a record of sixteen victories over college teams. During this time the Tigers have scored 218 runs and 196 hits, against their opponents' 36 runs and 44 hits. This excellent showing is due to the work of the trio of pitchers—Easton, Wilson, and Altman.

Wilson has proved the steadiest man of the three, and has been Princeton's trump card in the important contests. He throws a swift ball, possesses excellent curves, and has the advantage over Altman and Easton in being able to place it accurately. Thus far he has had his opponents at his mercy. The batsmen have had little or nothing to do when he has officiated.

In one game but two men reached first base, and in another he struck out fourteen men and was batted for a single run. Such a record eclipses that of any former pitcher, and great dependence is placed upon Wilson's ability to duplicate these performances in the important games. Next in effectiveness comes Altman, who has pitched for the team for the last two years. He is throwing in excellent form, uses good judgment when facing the batter, but is scarcely as effective a man as Wilson, owing to his inability to place the ball as accurately.

When not in the box Altman has been playing right field, in virtue of his batting ability. Easton won an enviable reputation last year by his clever work in the Yale and Harvard games. So far this season, however, he has not come up to expectations, being rather wild and erratic at critical times. He can easily overcome this tendency with a little more practice, and will then be counted one of Princeton's strongest men.

"King" Kelly has played a fast game at first base during the week, and has led the batting list in the last three games. Kelly is short for a first-base man, standing but 5 feet 9 inches, but this is counterbalanced by his great activity. Since entering Princeton he has played on the football team, where he made the longest run in the Yale game, and this Spring he outclasses all the candidates for the first base on the baseball nine. Sankey was chosen several weeks ago to succeed "Dougie" Ward at second base, but his playing during the past week has been so ragged that it is a question whether he will retain the position over Wheeler the remainder of the year. The latter plays a steadier game, but is scarcely up to the 'Varsity standard.

At all events, second base will be the weakest point on the nine, if Bradley does not consent to assume the responsibility. He has never played an in-field position in Princeton before his tracks. This leaves a gap between himself and third base, and also on the other side, between himself and the short stop. The result is numerous base hits, which never should have been scored.

With things in this shape, Harvard has a pretty slim chance of cutting a very good figure against the Tiger at Princeton next Saturday. The Harvard nine may be expected to be made up as follows: Fahins, pitcher; Bigelow, catcher; T. G. Stevenson, first base; Dean, (Captain,) second base; Clarkson, short stop; R. H. Stevenson, third base; Rand, left field; Haughton, centre field; Burgess, right field.

The following men went to the athletic team training table: Capt. J. L. Bremer; F. H. Bigelow, '98; L. W. Redpath, '98; V. Munroe, '98; J. G. Clarke, '96; E. Hollister, '97; D. Grant, '97; W. H. Vincent, '97; A. H. Fish, '99; N. B. Marshall, '97; W. H. Putnam, Jr., '96; J. D. Phillips, '97; K. K. Kubli, L. S.; A. Stickney, Jr., '97; E. N. Fenno, Jr., '97, and F. Mason, '96. Only three of this lot are entirely new—Mason, Fenno, and Grant. They are exceptionally good material, and are sure to win something. None of the candidates were taken in this first division who were not sure of winning a place in one event or another. This is to be the policy this year, to take only the best men.

Of this lot the sprinters are Bigelow and Redpath, who are birds of a feather, frequently running dead heats in both the long and the short dash. In the 100 yards they have a record of 0:10 1-5, and in the 220 yards, a record of 0:22 1-5.

The only high hurdler is Munroe, and he is not very good, being able to cover the distance no faster than in 16 2-5 seconds. The low hurdlers are Capt. Bremer, who holds the world's record, and F. Mason, who can run them in considerably less than 26 seconds.

Three quarter-milers were taken because it was impossible to pick the best one. Vincent, Fish, and Marshall are as good as 51 seconds, and Vincent will do 50 seconds before the close of the season. Hollister alone, of the half-milers, is at training table. His record is 1:57 2-5, and now that Kilpatrick is debarred from running will undoubtedly win the intercollegiate half-mile. There are two mile runners—D. Grant and Fenno, Grant is booked to do 4:30, and Fenno very close to that. The only mile walker, Phillips, is not a star, though he can walk in 7:07.

In the field events there are three men who have bettered 22 feet in the broad jump—Clarke, Mason, and Stickney; two who have records of 5 feet 10 inches in the high jump, Stickney and Putnam, and one shot-putter, with a record of 39 feet—Kubli. The best men in the hammer throwing, shot putting, and pole vaulting went to Athens on the Boston Athletic Association team. If Clarke returns to college in time, he will be throwing the hammer 125 feet, and Munroe will clear surely over 11 feet in the pole vault.

Having such a team, Harvard hopes to pull out a victory against all the colleges on May 30, and against Pennsylvania on May 16.

The 'Varsity crew has been launched this week solely by Mumford and Faulkner, in spite of the fact that the Athletic Committee announced that Watson had not resigned. He certainly has resigned, in so far as any work goes, though he may be the nominal head of the crew. The oarsmen are delighted over this and are improving already. Late in the week the 'Varsity raced the senior crew, which is the fastest class crew on the river, and for two years in succession has defeated the 'Varsity in short races. The two crews had three races of a half-mile each, and the 'Varsity won two out of the three. At this they are greatly pleased, for they have not been training to row short distances, and, moreover, the senior crew has five or six old 'Varsity men. The 'Varsity has rowed for the last week as follows: Stroke, Goodrich; 7, Bullard; 6, Sprague; 5, Moulton; 4, Townsend; 3, Perkins; 2, Hollister; bow, Marvin.

To Boom Athletics at St. John's.

Athletics will be boomed in St. John's College to an unusual degree. There is a nucleus of an athletic team that if properly trained ought to achieve a great deal. J. F. Quinlan, '97, of Boston, Mass., holds a record of 0:10 1-5 for the hundred-yard dash, and has had considerable success in the 220-yard dash; J. E. Carey, '99, of Pittsburg, Pen

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Godefroi and Yolande—The Lyons Mail—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, 24 Hours—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
HURTIG'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM—Electric Exhibition—Day and evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Vaudeville—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Mets vs. New-Haven—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	50	49	52
6 A. M.	48	50	53
9 A. M.	56	53	56
12 M.	65	58	60
4 P. M.	65	60	63
6 P. M.	64	60	62
9 P. M.	58	60	60
12 P. M.	56	59	61

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 58.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 54.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 59.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 55.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A SOUND BANKRUPT ACT.

The bill "to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcies," which passed the House of Representatives on Saturday, is one of the most important unpartisan measures with which Congress has to deal. It is so, first, because it involves the use of a power distinctly given by the Constitution to protect and promote honesty in business and to prevent and defeat dishonesty. That is a matter that far outweighs all the moneyed interests concerned, though these are very great and of themselves entitled to the most serious attention. In the past much of the discussion of bankrupt laws has turned upon the question of whether the debtor class or the creditor class should be treated with the most favor, but this is in reality a very fanciful question so far as the law is concerned. Nearly all solvent business men are both debtors and creditors. They do business in part on borrowed capital, or, if they do not, they buy on credit, and they sell on credit. So that the same man is in debt and has debts due to him. If he is able and willing to pay what he owes, no bankrupt law concerns him as a debtor. If those who owe him are able and willing to pay, the law does not concern him as a creditor. The law has to do only with the class, quite numerous and yet relatively small, who are in debt and cannot or will not pay their debts.

The bill which has passed the House is in substance what is known as the Torrey bill, and it is an excellent one. It deals with the class we have last named with the purpose to do justice and to secure justice, at the least cost of time, trouble, money, or risk to all concerned. Its object is to relieve the honest insolvent, who is willing to give up what he has, from an indefinite burden and an endless pursuit; to set him free, with the right to use such energy and capacity as he possesses for his own support and that of his family and the advantage of the community. That is clearly a good thing to do. On the other hand, the law deals with the dishonest insolvent with prompt and severe methods. It takes complete possession of his assets and divides them among the creditors impartially, and it punishes acts of willful dishonesty, such as fraudulent accounts, concealment of property, fictitious debts, willful deceit as to assets or liabilities, fraudulent compositions, &c. This also is clearly a good thing to do.

By the machinery authorized, the proceedings under this law, while deliberate, are not to be delayed unnecessarily. The courts designated make it possible for any case to be settled near the home of the parties most interested. The fees and expenses are made definite and precise as far as possible, and so fixed that it is not an object for officials to protract cases, while all costs are made on an extremely low scale. While involuntary as well as voluntary bankruptcy is provided for, the proceedings in the case of involuntary bankruptcy protect the honest debtor with the most scrupulous care. And in all cases an opportunity is given for a fair composition with the creditors. The only condition is that before a composition entered into with the majority in interest can be enforced upon the minority who have objected or resisted, the debtor must be examined as to his estate and must show exactly what his resources are. Another feature of the law which is peculiarly to be commended is that the title to a debtor's property remains in the owner until the case is concluded.

There has been a very mistaken view taken in some sections of the country of a National bankrupt law. It has been assumed that if no such law were passed the debtors would be free from pursuit. To any one with a very slight knowledge of the laws of the several States this is of course absurd. In every State in the Union provision is made for the collection of debts by process of law. In some the law is harsher than in others. But in all there is great chance that one or a few of the more alert creditors will get all the assets there are. When this is done the debtor is not released from the unpaid debts. They hang over him as long as he lives, if they be not paid. The truth is that a National law, and particularly the Torrey bill just passed by the House, is the only means by which all creditors can share alike and all burden of debt be absolutely lifted, leaving the debtor free to re-establish himself.

MONEY THAT GOES BEGGING.

British consols are selling at a price that brings the net return to the buyer down from the nominal interest of 2¾ per cent. to 2⅝ per cent. Meanwhile the British Government is paying off its debt at such a rate that, were it to devote the amount to interest on a new debt, it would be able to raise money for a war of very considerable magnitude without adding a penny to the taxes, and without materially affecting its credit. This state of things certainly shows that there is no lack of money in the Old World. On the contrary, the rapidly growing mass of savings throughout the Old World is already so great that the payment of debt by such a Government as that of Great Britain or the refunding of debt by such a Government as that of France is an operation that awakens so much discontent that grave political results are involved, and statesmen study long and anxiously before they decide on such a step.

There is felt in a very large and constantly increasing class in the old countries an actual need of substantially safe investments. They are afflicted with that curious and almost inconceivable evil which we venture to call a dearth of debt. That is to say, they cannot lend money and be sure of getting it back, at rates which yield a living income on even a considerable fortune, and their difficulties are steadily growing greater. The London Spectator, in commenting on this state of things, points out how it affects one class, who are not very important as investors, but whose investments are of very great importance to themselves. These are the professional men—doctors, lawyers, journalists, engineers—those who depend for their income upon the use of their mental energy. They can only work a certain number of hours a day. Competition is too close to allow them largely to increase their charges, and they are therefore compelled to remain longer in the harness in order to get enough for their needs from the revenue of their savings when they cease to work. When a fortune of $50,000 laid by from professional work yields only $1,250 a year it is a very serious business to stop working. And in this particular class the cost of the things they need has not declined. Rents, for instance, and education cost more than ever.

We have not yet reached in this country the stage of development where this difficulty is very sorely felt, though it does exist. With our more liberal spending, the fall of 50 per cent. in the revenue of sure investments which has taken place within the last forty years leaves a considerable class in an unfortunate condition. But what we are more immediately interested in is the fact that it would be perfectly possible for this country to provide a mass of investments, not so secure as consols or United States bonds, but still very desirable, that would attract a very large share of the savings of the Old World if only our currency were put on a perfectly sound basis. If the people of the United States were, at the coming elections of this year, to make it plain that the United Sates would maintain absolutely the gold standard, money by tens and hundreds of millions would be drawn here and could be safely invested.

THE SILVER PRICE OF HIGH TARIFF.

There is no room for doubt or misunderstanding as to what the Republican Party intends to do with respect to the tariff, and one can easily foresee at this time that the Republican tariff programme can be carried out in the next Congress—if the party shall be successful in the November elections—only by the aid of some concession to the silver men.

Let us look at the record of what took place in 1888 and 1890 and compare with it the record of the established facts of the political situation to-day.

In 1888, some months before the National election of that year, the Republican Party indicated its attitude toward the tariff by producing in the Senate the bill known as the Allison-Aldrich Tariff bill. This bill was the party's promise to the protected manufacturers, and by means of it the party leaders procured from those manufacturers large quantities of what a Republican Senator called their "fat." It was both a promise and an invitation. "This bill," said the Republicans to the protected interests, "shows what we will do for you in the next Congress, if we shall elect a President and obtain control of that Congress in the approaching election. But we need contributions of money. With this legislation in sight you can well afford to subscribe liberally." Enormous contributions were received, through the agency of WANAMAKER and others, and with the help of a great campaign fund thus procured the party gained control of the Government.

Then the terms of the agreement were carried out. The new Congress in 1890, using the "promise" tariff bill of 1888 as a basis, prepared and enacted the McKinley tariff. Thus the contributing protected manufacturers were reimbursed.

But it was impossible for the party to keep its promise and repay these contributors without giving a "sop" to the Silver Republicans. Their votes were needed, and they demanded a share of the protection spoil. They got it in the shape of the Sherman Silver Purchase act, which was passed just before the enactment of the McKinley bill. Mr. TELLER related last week the history of the negotiations and threats by which the passage of this silver bill was procured as the price of the votes required for the tariff of McKINLEY.

What is the situation to-day? The Republican Party has again made its promise to the protected interests in a Tariff bill which was "jammed through" in the House in less than four hours—a bill increasing all the present tariff duties (one excepted) by 15 per cent., and thus establishing so many extortionate rates for the benefit of industries many of which need no protection whatever that certain prominent organs of McKinleyism have been constrained to denounce it. This, however, is only a part of the bid for campaign contributions. When the bill was passed the promise was publicly made that the party would enact even higher rates in 1898 if it should then have the power to do so. That is to say, just as the McKinley tariff was enacted in 1890 upon the basis of the "promise" bill of 1888, so would another extortionate tariff be enacted in 1898 in excess of the provisions of this Dingley bill of 1896.

But the party leaders were forced to concede something in 1890 to their own silver men before they could make their promise good.

Will the Republican Party be able—if it shall be successful at the polls—to keep this new promise in 1898, and again to reimburse the protected contributors, without "doing something for silver"?

Everybody knows that the proposed and promised high tariff cannot be enacted in the next Congress without the votes of the Republican Silver Senators. Everybody knows, also, that these Senators are much more importunate and threatening now than they were six years ago, and that they have proclaimed by votes, by public addresses, and by signed pledges, their determination not to permit any Republican revision of the tariff that shall not be accompanied by legislation for the "protection" of silver even more objectionable than that of 1890.

It is clear, then, that the promise made this year cannot be kept in 1897 or 1898 unless the assistance of the Silver Senators shall then be obtained by a "sop" more dangerous and injurious to public interests than the Silver Purchase act, the operation of which caused the panic.

If the Republican Party should gain power to make laws without restraint, would its representatives in Congress pay the price which the silver men demand, or would they let the tariff alone?

A DELAYED INQUIRY.

There was published yesterday an interview with a civil engineer, who said that recently, during a visit to Paris, he was engaged in negotiations with the Panama Canal Company and became acquainted with the company's plans. "It is the intention of the company," said he, "to make borings along the route of the proposed canal to demonstrate, if possible, the feasibility of constructing a waterway." After these borings shall have been made and other preliminary work shall have been completed, the company, he added, will ask a board of French, English, and American engineers to go over the ground and submit an estimate of the entire cost of the project. If this estimate shall not exceed $100,000,000, the money will be supplied and the company will proceed.

If this be a correct statement of the company's plans, it is certainly very remarkable that the making of such an inquiry as the one here mentioned has been delayed until the present time. It is notorious that the old company spent hundreds of millions of dollars without first having procured information, concerning the route, which should have been obtained before the work of excavation was begun. The new company has been in possession and at work for a long time, but it seems to have followed the example of the old one with respect to those investigations which should be made at the beginning.

Still, it is better late than never, and the company's plans, as here reported, provide that the facts shall be ascertained and shall be submitted to competent authority for a decisive opinion. It is desirable that the difficulties to be met, both on the Panama route and in Nicaragua, should be foreseen and measured so far as possible, and the needed preliminary work of this kind appears to have been done, or at least the probable results of it have been indicated clearly, in the report recently made by experts concerning the Nicaragua project.

QUESTIONS NOT YET ANSWERED.

A report from the Canadian correspondent of The Iron Age, published in that journal on the 30th ult., contains the following remarks:

"Where a few years ago the whole sweep of the walls and of the sample cases [in hardware stores] was one great exhibit of British wares, to-day we find three-fourths of the space given up to American samples. The innumerable articles which make up the list of builders' hardware, (leaving out nails,) the manifold things of hardware stock that enter into household economy, sundries of every imaginable kind—these come from the United States. American [commercial] travelers were never so numerous as they now are, and the volume of American sales was never so large."

"A noteworthy feature of the trade is the almost total displacement of English galvanized iron by American."

"Of sheep shears, which are just now selling freely, it is to be noted that, whereas the imports were almost exclusively from England, they are now very largely from the United States."

"At Montreal, British, American, and Canadian [pig] irons now all meet together. A year ago the British brands appeared to have succumbed to the Ferrona, Londonderry, and New-Glasgow irons of Nova Scotia, while Southern irons had not yet penetrated to Montreal. But now all three are pressing on that market. Leaving Montreal and going west, we find the trade almost wholly divided between Southern and Canadian makes, in proportions that are supposed to be not far from equal, though still probably somewhat in favor of the United States brands."

What is the bearing of this upon the tariff question in this country, so far as duties on iron and steel products are concerned? Do such reports show that the duties now in force are "too low" and should be increased by 15 per cent., are provided in the bill recently passed by the Republican House?

If our manufacturers of builders' hardware and of "hardware sundries of every imaginable kind" can undersell the English manufacturers in Canada, enjoying no protective tariff advantage whatever in the competition there, could they not undersell the English here at home under similar conditions? We have not at hand an exact statement of the exports of manufactures of iron and steel to Canada, but a hasty examination of the official reports shows that the value of them last year exceeded $5,000,000. All these products were sold in Canada in open competition with similar products from England or other countries on the other side of the Atlantic, and in such competition on even terms so far as tariffs are concerned.

With respect to sales here at home, however, the manufacturers of these goods say that they should be protected against the same foreign competitors by duties which largely increase the cost of the foreign goods to the buyer and consumer. If they do not need such protection in Canada, why do they need it here? If they can sell $5,000,000 worth of iron and steel products in Canada without the aid of a tariff handicap upon their European competitors in that market, why should their protective duties in this country, which average 48.41 per cent., be increased by 15 per cent.?

This is not the first time we have asked these questions, but they have not been answered by our Republican friends who say the iron and steel duties are "too low."

CURIOUS FEVER IN WILKESBARRE.

The epidemic of Anneke Jans fever which prevailed in several States during the Winter appears to be dying out, but small outbreaks of a similar disease have been noticed in various parts of the country since the first of April. The distinctive feature of this malady is the patient's hallucination concerning the rightful title to a great quantity of real estate in the "heart" of some large Eastern city. Thus, in a case of Anneke Jans fever, the patient believes that he is the rightful owner of property in the "heart" of New-York, worth $700,000,000, and similar symptoms are observed when the "hearts" of Philadelphia and Boston are involved.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., in the first week of April became a centre of infection for a variety of this disease known as Edwards fever, about 200 persons exhibiting the usual symptoms. The hallucination in this instance was that the sufferers were entitled to property in the "heart" of this city, valued at $200,000,000 and called the Edwards estate. The patients even imagined in their delirium that "certain capitalists in New-York had agreed to advance the money required for the expenses of litigation."

Effective remedies have been administered, however, and all the victims of the disease in Wilkesbarre are convalescent. The most powerful of these remedies was a report laid before the infected persons on May 1 by JOHN W. O'NEILL, an attorney, who, being threatened with an attack of the fever, obtained permission from the other sufferers to represent them in searching the records at Albany and elsewhere for the lease said to have been made by one ROBERT EDWARDS in 1775. Although he was confident that a record of such a paper could be found, he was obliged to admit, after an exhaustive investigation, that there was not the slightest trace of it to be discovered. He reported, therefore, that there was no Edwards estate and never had been any, except in the imagination of deluded persons. Under this treatment the infected persons began to mend, and, as we have said, all of them are now convalescent. If the remedy had been applied some time ago, the expenses of illness, amounting, we are informed, to "thousands of dollars," would have been saved.

There is a great difference between President DOLE's plot in Hawaii and that of CECIL RHODES in South Africa. President DOLE's plot succeeded.

Men in the immediate presence of death are often more likely to think about trifles grotesquely inconsequential than about what people whose fate is more remote regard as the appalling horrors of such a situation. This fact was curiously illustrated in the execution chamber at Sing Sing last week by the last words of the murderer FEIGENBAUM, uttered just before the fatal current was turned on and while the electrician's assistant was adjusting over the man's face the mask which closed his eyes forever. These words were not a desperate appeal for mercy here or hereafter, but a calm request, addressed to the attendant priest, that the spectacles of the man then living might be placed with him in the coffin he was to occupy so soon. Surely FEIGENBAUM could not have been suffering at that moment from an agony of dreadful apprehension, or he would not have given expression to a wish so fanciful. Possibly there may have been some associations more or less sentimental connected with the spectacles, but even that is extremely unlikely. The demand was probably based on nothing but a chance remembrance of past inconveniences, passing through an almost empty mind, and suggesting a precaution for the future at whose uselessness the doomed man himself may perhaps have grimly smiled behind his leathern veil.

Quite a Modern Arcadia.

Paris Dispatch in The London Telegraph.

Criminals are becoming undoubtedly scarce in Paris, and we have had for a long time no Troppmenns, Pranzinis, Prados, or Eyrauds. The decrease of crime is attributed to various causes. These are, from the point of view of the higher judicial authorities, the heavy punishment dealt out to the organizers of gangs of thieves, burglars, and general evildoers, the application of the Bertillon measurement system, the promulgation of the Bérenger law, which gives first offenders a chance of being whitewashed, and the protection of destitute children. This last point is strongly insisted upon, as it is supposed that the care taken of the offspring of pauper or vicious parents has been a great factor in the prevention of crime.

At the Police Headquarters the diminution of serious cases of burglary and the small number of murders committed inside the metropolis are attributed to the destruction of the organized confederations of bad characters who infested Paris a few years since, and to the strict continuous supervision of professional criminals. In any case, and from whatever cause, it is certain that there is a lull in crime.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

New Purchases and Loans.

Annually about this season of the year the Metropolitan Museum of Art, after closing its doors for a Spring cleaning and overhauling, emerges resplendent in fresh paint, newly oiled floors, a general rehanging, and, when fortune has smiled upon it, with many additions in an artistic way, either loaned or of which it may fortunately have become possessed.

The season of 1896 opens auspiciously with the acquisition, among other things, of three important canvases secured by purchase with funds accumulated from the endowment left by the late Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, judiciously applied in each case. The most notable of the trio and the first to receive attention is a virile, splendid landscape by the great Frenchman Theodore Rousseau, entitled "Edge of the Woods." This picture was bought some two months ago at the sale of the collection of William Schaus, the well-known dealer and connoisseur, Mr. Avery securing it for the Museum at the price of $25,200.

Although the destination of the picture was suspected at the time, for some reason or other much secrecy has been maintained and no authoritative statement has been given out regarding it until early last week. This, however, en passant—the picture worthily represents the splendid genius of the most able of the group of Barbizon men and depicts the borders of his beloved forest of Fontainebleau. A path runs through a scrubby field of rough grass, stone, and stubble. To the right a great oak, stalwart, stanch, and full of vigor, stands boldly out against the background of other trees, while to the left younger oaks are outlined here and there against the horizon. The greens are managed with the most consummate skill and are rendered in reposeful, tender, agreeable tones of great harmony. Topping all is a sky full of action and life, the cloud forms drawn and arranged with rare understanding of the construction, the relations, and, above all, vibration and truth.

Throughout the entire composition there is a freedom of brushwork, a breadth of handling, and a largeness of conception that bespeak the master. There is no hesitation here in the artist's work; there is none in the mind of the spectator as he stands before the canvas. It is one of those impressive and thoroughly convincing efforts that needs no explanation, for which the visitor requires no guide. It speaks eloquently the praise of its author; the stamp of sincerity is here in no uncertain manner; the love of nature is breathed in every touch; the greatness of the painter permeates the entire scene. His grasp of nature is so certain, his knowledge of the life out of doors is so just, so comprehensive, and, above all, so sympathetic, that his lightest suggestions are impressive. So it is a matter for congratulation that the city is to have in its Museum so fine and enduring an example of the best landscape art of all times.

An impression of delicate, opalescent color, a vague, mysterious canvas, rich in a harmony of refined tones, "The Whale Ship," by the famous Englishman Joseph Mallord William Turner, is the second work now the property of the Museum. The picture was hung in these galleries last Winter. From out of the mist of the sea into which the sky merges faintly loom up the sails and hull of a great vessel. In the immediate foreground, making the only dark spot in the composition, a whale rears its head. It spurts water mingled with blood. There are small boats that have put out for the catch, but these are barely distinguishable in the swirl of angry water and action of wave. Nor does it especially matter, so fine is the color effect throughout the work. The picture is successful in originality of conception, in fearlessness of execution, and brilliancy of technique. There is the confusion that not infrequently was seen in such compositions by Turner, but as the vague, dreamy fancy of a genuine poet—and such, with all his material grossness Turner certainly was—it is eminently attractive.

This work, we are informed by the catalogue, was purchased by one of Turner's earliest patrons, Dr. Munro, from the Royal Academy exhibition of 1846. Subsequently, in 1884, forty-odd years later, it came into the possession of Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the Museum buying it from the eminent etcher only recently. It combines in a singularly satisfactory way most of the best points of the artist's peculiar method of painting with all of his impressionistic charm of color and none of the littleness of detail that occasionally has a tendency to detract from his greatness.

Another Englishman, one of our own times, the late Lord Leighton, is the last of this trio whose works are included in the purchase by Miss Wolfe's fund. His picture is called "Lachrymae," and is a long, upright composition of a single figure, that of a woman standing against a marble column, her head bowed on her arm and her face full of grief. The motive is sad, but full of exquisite tenderness—the lines of the figure and the draperies are of great grace. Lord Leighton was unusually happy always in the disposition of draperies, drawing them with much elaboration, even though they were simplified in the final painting. These are not only no exceptions to his general care, but, in addition, they are more freely treated than usual and are that much better for their greater simplicity.

The woman stands against a grove of trees, through which come gleams of the late afternoon sun. Low in key generally, there is a curious charm to the colors of the gown in which the figure is clad. There is a bodice of pale blue over which is a garment of bluish black, while twined about the column are bands of dark blue and purple, a combination most effective and very telling. Lord Leighton's work has rarely the quality of moving one to enthusiasm, but while it may lack warmth or passion, it nevertheless attracts from the sober, earnest, scholarly side. There are always refinement and elegance. There are spirituality, delicacy, and inevitably decorative qualities of a high order. The drawing here is masterly, the pose is thoughtfully chosen, while altogether the late President of the Royal Academy is seen to full advantage.

Many changes will be noticed among the pictures, positions having been altered here and there, a proceeding of which the wisdom may be questioned, for it is pleasant to know just where to go to find old friends among the canvases. The "Joan of Arc" by Bastien-Lepage, for example, has been put at one end of its old gallery and hung high, so that it is not seen to the same advantage, and other shiftings have been made no more happy; nevertheless these displacements have perhaps been necessary in order to accommodate the new arrivals, to which a brief reference may now be made.

A name practically unknown to all save a very few is that of William Agustus Shade, an American painter born in this city in 1849 and who died abroad in 1890. Two of his works are here, a "Virgin Mother and Child" and a "Magdalen." The first is but an incomplete lay in of a picture, the two figures being drawn carefully with a thin frotte of color washed on the canvas. Enough, however, is indicated to show a charming sense of decorative feeling, a fine appreciation of delicacy and sympathetic grasp of the subject that stamp the man as a genuine artist. With no suspicion of imitation, the methods are highly suggestive of Dagnan-Bouveret, and will appeal strongly to most artists, even if the average layman may not grasp all the possibilities and promise the pictures contain.

Dr. John Wakefield Francis, painted by an early American, who lived most if not all of his life in England and named Charles Robert Leslie, is of mild interest only. It is a small cabinet portrait. There is an excellent example of the work of the late George Inness, called "Autumn Gold," rich in brilliant color and fine in its depth of tone qualities, while by Thomas Cole there is a large landscape of a view "In the Catskills," with great stretch of country, distant hills, and intervening river and plains. This is worked up in great elaboration of detail, but is, notwithstanding many obvious shortcomings, of great interest and contains the highest development of a school and epoch in American art that have now practically passed away.

There is a nude figure by Jules Lefèbvre, this time called "Pandora," though the name signifies little, but drawn with much skill and grace, and agreeable in color. About it is a most offensively vulgar elaboration of frame, unquiet, and objectionable. Henriette Ronner, a Dutchwoman, unquestionably the most able of all the painters of cats, has an important composition here of half a dozen of those animals, delightfully rendered and wonderful in the drawing, showing keen observation of feline traits, peculiarities, and anatomical construction.

In audition to these, there have been loaned some of the earlier Englishmen, not a few having been presented outright to the Museum. Included among these are "Willows by the Water Courses," by James Stark; portrait of Mrs. Reid in the character of a Sultana, by Robert Edge Pine; portraits by John Hoppner, George Henry Harlow, Sir Henry Raeburn, and Sir Godfrey Kneller. There is a "Shepherdess," by William Hogarth; an "Old Oak," by Old Crome, and by George Chambers a scene on the "English Channel Off Dover."

A new hall of sculpture has also been opened, to which extended reference will be made in a subsequent article. Here are plaster casts of the master works of Michael Angelo, including his Medici tombs, his "St. John," "David," "Madonna," "Christ," and the grand "Moses," making altogether a superb collection. In short attention may be again called to the importance and completeness of this monumental institution, so easy of access and containing so much of interest to the visitor, who will take the trouble to acquaint himself with its many treasures.

Parenthetically, it may be added that the excellent restaurant on the ground floor, having met with much favor last year, has now been enlarged and greater facilities given in all the details of service, that visitors may pass an uninterrupted day at the Museum. The Park is now at its best, beautiful in flowering shrub and trees, lovely in its expanses of trim lawns, well-kept roads and the delightful landscape gardening, and the New-Yorker who, alas, is not too familiar with the beauties almost at his door, may find here a revelation quite worth his time and trouble.

EAST SIDERS SEE WORKS OF ART.

Educational Alliance's Exhibition Formally Opened.

A crowd of men, women, and children besieged the Hebrew Institute, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, last evening, anxious to get in to see the paintings now on exhibition there.

It was the opening of the fourth annual free art exhibition for the benefit of the citizens of the lower east side by the Educational Alliance. A big policeman, however, stood at the gate, and would not let any one in who could not show a card of admission.

Admission was by card, but only in the early part of the evening.

Among the invited guests were ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs, School Commissioner Jacob Mack, Miss Julia Richman, S. Greenbaum, Albert F. Hochstaedter, J. L. Bache, L. Kohns and Miss Kohns, L. N. Herschfield, A. Friedlander, Sidney Blumenthal, Samuel Tuska, Nicholas Alenikoff, P. J. Goodhart, Mrs. Simon Borg, James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, Benjamin King, and Jules S. Bache.

The paintings were all hung, but the catalogue was not yet completed, nor were the cards giving the subjects of the paintings all ready. Those that were had the subjects printed both in English and in the east-side Jewish jargon.

Isidor Straus was in the chair, and made a brief speech of welcome to the guests, and paid a tribute of thanks to the men and women who had loaned their paintings to give enjoyment to the people of the east side and to develop their aesthetic tastes.

He then introduced Prof. Loeb, who regreted that they had not been joined in the exhibition this year by the University Settlement on account of other engagements by that organization. The Educational Alliance, however, thought it best to continue the work to entertain and elevate the downtown people

The results of the work of the Educational Alliance would be seen in time, he said. It was a mistake to say or suppose that because no admission fee was charged the exhibition was a charity show. The paintings were also loaned to the Metropolitan Museum, and uptown people did not regard it as a charity to be allowed to see them.

Prof. Leipziger, the next speaker, remarked that three weeks, during which the exhibition would be open, would be hardly long enough to establish a permanent taste for the fine arts, but an impression would certainly be made, and good effects would be produced. It would help to elevate the standard of the taste for the beautiful.

A brief address was also made by Mr. Reynolds of the University Settlement, who excused himself for not making a prepared speech because he had been spending the day in playing ball, and had the curves of the game in his head.

When the last speaker got through Chairman Straus said that it had not been the intention to open the exhibition to the public that evening, but as there was a large crowd at the gates clamoring for admittance he would admit them. So he ordered the doors to be opened and the hall was soon filled with sightseers.

GRAND TRUNK'S TITLED PRESIDENT

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson on American Securities.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who is at present staying at the Holland House, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what the general feeling in England was with regard to American railway securities.

"I have been asked that question several times since I landed here," Sir Charles replied, "and my answer has always been that investors on our side of the ocean are awaiting some definite settlement of your currency question before buying more of your securities.

"I have always insisted that it is good national policy for the British to invest in American securities in preference to those of other countries not in the British Empire. The reasons for such a course are for the most part obvious, including a similarity in speech and laws. But the British investor has recently had his fears of the stability of American currency aggravated by fears of a fratricidal war.

"Settle your currency question on a definite basis and give us the assurance of peace for at least several years to come, and you will find that streams of British capital will at once begin to flow into this country, furnishing the money for the development of legitimate business enterprise in all parts of the country."

Sir Charles was then asked if he had crossed the Atlantic for the sole purpose of attending the meeting of the Trunk Line Association, which is to be held on Wednesday. He replied:

"No. It happened that a visit from me to the Grand Trunk property was due, but I am glad that it has coincided with this important meeting in favor of stability of railway rates. Since I was elected President of the Grand Trunk I have made it a rule to cross the ocean frequently, so as to keep in touch with the operating officers of the road.

"Of course, anything that I can do as President of the Grand Trunk to promote the stability of railway rates shall be done. Before leaving London I had a talk with the members of the English committee in charge of the affairs of the Norfolk and Western Railway, which is one of the two systems outside of the association. These men are interested in the prosperity of railway properties in the large sense—that is, they are anxious to see the general railway market in a flourishing condition—and they expressed their desire to me to use whatever influence they had in favor of securing stable traffic rates by joining in a general agreement with others, as far as practicable.

"As regards the Canadian Pacific, which is the other system outside of the Trunk Line Association, I am unable to tell you anything definite. The matter is in the hands of Sir William Van Horne, who will be sure to act in the manner which he feels will best benefit the Canadian Pacific, without paying much attention to sentimental considerations. So that, if we can make the Canadian Pacific feel that it will be more to its advantage to join the association than to remain outside, it will come in; otherwise, I fear not."

A Baltimore Carriers' Stamp.

From The Baltimore American.

Dr. John Morris of this city has in his possession a stamp which was issued by the carriers of Baltimore antecedent to the in

SPAIN'S CUBAN POLICY

THE QUEEN IS EXPECTED TO OUTLINE REFORMS NEXT WEEK.

Our Government Said to Have Been Informed that Cuba Is to be Put on the Same Footing as Canada—A Spanish Compilation That Will Set Forth Alleged Goodness of the Mother Country—Long Schedule of Ameliorations.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Considerable interest is felt here as to the probable course of the Spanish authorities in relation to Cuba. The Queen of Spain's speech, to be delivered at the opening of the Spanish Cortes at Madrid Monday, May 11, is expected to outline definitely the Cuban policy of the Government. It is awaited with considerable interest here, especially as informal assurances are believed to have been given to the Administration that Cuba is to be tendered almost as great a degree of autonomy in purely domestic affairs as the Dominion of Canada now enjoys in its relations with Great Britain.

The reform measures for the civil government of Cuba promulgated by the royal decree of March 15, 1895, which were not promptly put into operation because, as it is claimed, the present revolution prevented the necessary local elections being held to provide the officials named in the decree, are expected to be enforced without much further delay, now that elections for the Cortes have ostensibly been held throughout Cuba in the past month.

Supplementary to these laws liberal legislation by the new Cortes is also anticipated by those well informed as to the Spanish programme.

In this connection the statutory progress of Cuba toward liberal government since the close of the ten years' war is to be shown by an official compilation of the colonial laws, which is now in course of publication. This compilation puts out the statement that in the treaty of El Zanjon, which terminated that war in 1878, the insurgents stipulated only for the freedom of those slaves who had served in their ranks. Following are other points to be made in the document: The law of Feb. 13, 1880, put an end to slavery in the island, declaring all, without distinction, to be free, minors, however, to remain under "patronage" until 1888, when even that feature was abolished. Two years before that time expired, the negroes were set at liberty by the decree of Oct. 7, 1886, and the last vestige of slavery was obliterated.

The Spanish Constitution of 1876 was promulgated in the island April 7, 1881. All public liberties and the rights of citizenship then enjoyed in Spain were thereby guaranteed to Cuba, involving the radical change in its political régime that laws were thenceforth enacted for it by the representatives of the nation, whereas the island had previously been governed by direct orders from the Crown. Since that time Cuba has been represented in the National Cortes by its Senators and representatives.

Provision for the enforcement in Cuba of the Penal Code of the peninsula was made by royal decree of May 23, 1879; of the Civil Code by decree of July 31, 1889; of the law concerning civil prosecution by decree of Sept. 25, 1885, and by decree of Oct. 19, 1888, the law of criminal prosecution was amended so as to require prosecutions to be conducted orally and in public, instead of by written examinations in private—an important measure of reform which had only just been established in Spain herself.

The Spanish Code of Commerce was extended to Cuba Jan. 28, 1886, and, in addition to numerous laws of minor importance extended to the island, the special banking law was made operative Aug. 16, 1878, and that of landed property May 16, 1879, and as amended July 14, 1893.

Most important probably has been the development of the principal political laws following upon liberty guaranteed by the Constitution. of 1876. The law of June 15, 1880, regulating the right of meeting, as proclaimed in Article XIII. of the Constitution, was made to embrace the Island of Cuba by the royal decree of Nov. 1, 1887.

This authorized peaceful meetings to be held, exactly as in Spain, and provided that twenty-four hours' notice be given to the Governor of the province concerning the place, purpose, and time of meeting. This provision differs little from the laws and regulations prevailing in the United States, where licenses or permits have to be taken out from municipal authorities for many public gatherings.

The Spanish law of June 30, 1887, concerning liberty to form partnerships was made applicable to Cuba by decree of June 12, 1888, and that of June 7, 1879, for the freedom of the press, was extended to the island April 1, 1881. When that law was amended on more liberal lines in Spain, June 26, 1883, its additional liberties were given to Cuba, Nov. 11, 1886. This statute maintained that the provisions of the common law were sufficient to punish offenses of the press, and gave the ordinary courts full jurisdiction.

The law of civil marriages, providing for the religious toleration guaranteed by the eleventh article of the Constitution, was proclaimed Nov. 13, 1886. The provincial and municipal organizations of the colonies were made to conform with those of the peninsula June 21, 1878. Reforms in the right of suffrage have been difficult of accomplishment wherever the negro race is in the majority, but the law concerning voters in elections for Cuban representatives in the Cortes, promulgated Dec. 27, 1892, provides that every citizen twenty-five years of age who pays the sum of 25 pesetas to the State shall have the right to vote, and this right is enjoyed by negroes as well as white persons in Cuba. In this law are likewise provisions which secure the representation of the minority.

The laws relative to education are also important. As long ago as 1880, autonomy was granted to the University of Havana, and such ample provisions were granted to it that but one university in the peninsula (that of Madrid) enjoys privileges equally great. High schools throughout the island were organized in 1883, and finally, in 1887, freedom of education was proclaimed to the same extent and manner as in Spain.

The Cuban budget, it is shown, has been reduced from $46,500,000 for the fiscal year 1878-9, the closing of the last war, to a little more than $23,000,000 for 1893.

The system of taxation in Cuba and Spain, it is claimed, could not be made exactly alike because direct taxes are repugnant to Cubans, especially the tax on land, which is the basis of the Spanish budget. The direct tax on rural property in Cuba is 2 per cent., while in Spain it ranges from 17 to 20 per cent. As revenue had to be raised in Cuba, the income was sought from customs duties, but, nothwithstanding this, in years when the greatest financial distress prevailed the Spanish Government did not hesitate to sacrifice that income in order to meet the special need of Cuba's principal agricultural product, when the reciprocity treaty with the United States was put into effect. Many Spanish industries had to be sacrificed in order that Cuban sugar could continue to find its chief market in the United States.

GALA SUNDAY IN BUDA-PESTH.

Hungary's Queen Attends Mass—Brilliant Soiree and Illumination.

BUDA-PESTH, May 3.—The celebration of the national millennium of Hungary was continued to-day. The city is crowded with visitors, and on every side the greatest enthusiasm is displayed.

High mass was celebrated this morning in the Hauptpfarr or Matthias Church, said to have been built by King Bela IV., whose reign began in 1235. The Queen was present, attired in black, but the other ladies who attended the service were dressed in Hungarian gala dress. Count Taselo Festetics gave a brilliant soirée this evening, which was attended by several members of the royal family and a large number of other distinguished guests.

The city presented a most beautiful spectacle after dark, being superbly illuminated. Nearly every building was a mass of light. The most notable displays were made by the New-York Life Insurance Company and the Opera House and Museum.

BELGRAVE, May 3.—Anti-Hun riots occurred here to-day, growing out of the use of the Servian flag at the Buda-Pesth Millennial Exhibition. Several persons were killed and a number wounded before order could be restored.

REBELLIOUS MATABELES RETIRE.

Preparing, It Is Thought, to Move North from Bulawayo.

LONDON, May 3.—Earl Grey, administrator of the British South Africa Company, has telegraphed from Bulawayo to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain that the rebellious Matabeles, who were threatening that town have retired.

He adds that the lines of communication from Bulawayo to Fort Salisbury, Mafeking, and the south have been secured. The consensus of opinion is that the Matabeles are preparing for a permanent movement to the north.

A Little Victory for Italy.

MASSOWAH, May 3.—Gen. Baldissera, commander of the Italian troops in Abyssinia, and the entire Italian corps, are now at Barachet. An engagement was fought yesterday with the Abyssinian outposts, and the latter were defeated. King Menelik has released Major Salsa, the Italian officer who visited him in connection with the peace negotiations. He is now at the camp of Ras Mangascia.

Prince George Critically Ill.

BERLIN, May 3.—Prince George, eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, underwent an operation at Gmünden last Tuesday, and appeared to be rapidly recovering from its effects. Alarming symptoms of pyaemia set in on Saturday, and he is in a critical condition.

THE SEASON AT TERRACE GARDEN.

Five New Operettas to be Produced by the Conried—Ferenczy Company.

The season of Summer opera at Terrace Garden will open this year on May 18, when the Conried-Ferenczy company which sailed from Hamburg last Thursday will present "Der Probekuss" (A Trial Kiss.) There will be fifty artists in the company, and the prima donna will be Fräulein Czervary, a Viennese, who will sing the title rôle of the new opera, supported by Fräulein Goldberg, a soubrette of established reputation in Europe. Michael Heumann will be the manager of Terrace Garden this year, as he was last, and he has made preparations already for the necessary rehearsals prior to the opening of the season.

The Conried-Ferenczy company, which was very popular at the Garden last Summer, will, this year, produce no less than five new operettas. Among the composers from whom new works will be submitted, are Millöcker, Suppé, Strauss, Weinberger, and Mueller.

Terrace Garden itself, it is promised, will be a more charming resort than ever this Summer. The flowers of Spring and early Summer already abound, and it is a lounging place lined on every side with potted plants, roses, and choice geraniums.

The illumination of the Garden will be more gorgeous than ever. Myriads of electric lights will be woven through the network of natural plants and creepers, and the effect produced will be that of a fairy dell in which all may revel, while the choicest music is rendered.

DEATH OF SAMUEL BORROWE.

Vice President of Equitable Life Stricken with Apoplexy.

Samuel Borrowe died yesterday afternoon from an apoplectic stroke at his home, 23 West Seventeenth Street. He had been in good health, and death came without warning.

Mr. Borrowe had been prominent for many years in the business and social life of New-York City. He was Vice President and a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and had other business interests.

The Borrowe family is one of the oldest in the city. It is connected with the Hallett and Alsop families, which date back in New-York to Revolutionary days. For them he was named Hallett Alsop Borrowe. Mr. Borrowe's son, who was made co-respondent in J. Coleman Drayton's suit for divorce.

Mr. Borrowe was fifty-eight years old. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

An Epidemic of Glanders.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 3.—There is an epidemic of glanders in this place. Up to date five horses have been shot by order of the Board of Health. Six large stables are under strict quarantine. The inoculation of all horses in the village is being discussed, and steps may be taken to do this. All public drinking fountains have been closed, and all drivers and owners of horses warned to have a drinking pail for each horse and to drive no other horses to drink from it. Everything possible is being done to prevent further spread of the disease. One man has died from the disease. He contracted it while treating a horse that has since been shot. It was his death that called attention to the existence of the disease.

John Huter Killed in a Saloon.

John Hogan is under arrest charged with having killed John Huter in his saloon, 138 Skillman Avenue, Long Island City, Saturday, midnight. A crowd of young men and Mrs. Link and her husband had been drinking there all the evening, and when Hogan prepared to close up at 12 o'clock his patrons insisted on being served in a side room. Hogan refused to violate the law, and Joseph McDermott and Edward Smith then went out and, it is alleged, hurled stones at the saloon. Stones thrown through the window hit Hogan and Link, and Hogan, in his excitement, grappled with Huter and attempted to eject him. In the struggle he struck Huter, who died in a few minutes.

Sheffield Phelps's Rumored Purchase.

NEWARK, N. J., May 3.—It is rumored in this city that Sheffield Phelps, son of the late William Walter Phelps and part owner and editor of The Jersey City Journal, has purchased The Newark Daily Advertiser. The sale cannot be fully confirmed, as Mr. Phelps refers all inquirers to Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, the present proprietor, and Dr. McAlpin in turn refers to Mr. Phelps. The Advertiser is one of the best-known papers in the State, and is the oldest daily. It was founded in 1832 by William B. and Thomas T. Kinney.

Stole His Employers' Kid Skins.

Some time ago Everhard & Swartz, who tan kid for gloves, reported to the police that their place had been systematically robbed of fine kid skins until the losses aggregated $1,800. The police were unable to detect the thieves, and finally the firm set a watch on the place. Ell Bonalli, an employe, early yesterday morning was seen to visit the shop and carry a bundle to a shoe store kept by Francisco Bellevins. The two men were arrested. The bundle contained a number of newly tanned skins.

Old, Starving, and Nearly Blind.

Nora Higgins, seventy years old, starving and nearly blind, was arrested last night for the second time in seven days for sleeping in Central Park. She told Sergt. Hodgins that she had lived in a shanty near Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue, for which she paid the owner 50 cents a week, but she was old and poor and could not pay such a high rent. She was locked up in the Arsenal and will be charged with vagrancy in Yorkville Police Court this morning.

Boy Whirled on a Wheel.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 3.—Bigelow Watts, twelve years old, son of Lieut. William Watts, U. S. N., retired, attempted to climb into a wagon yesterday afternoon to get a ride. His foot caught in one of the wheels, and he was carried around by the wheel. His foot sustained a compound fracture, and was so badly broken and crushed that late last night it was amputated.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1 A. M.—362 West Forty-fifth Street; Bernard O'Connor, tailor; damage, $30.

—4:20 A. M.—10 Christopher Street; Lawrence Mulry; stable; damage, $1,000.

—12:30 P. M.—2,700 Eighth Avenue; Charles Schroder; bakery; damage, $10.

—3:10 P. M.—99 Park Place; A. Flake & Co.; fruit store; damage trifling.

—3:30 P. M.—65 Stanton Street; Benjamin Partabaski; damage trifling.

—5:25 P. M.—100 Mott Street; Peter Javarno; dwelling; no damage.

LEAPED FROM THE THIRD STORY.

Frantic from Drink, Shannon Attacked His Brother, Then Jumped.

William Shannon, while suffering with delirium tremens, jumped from the third-story window of his home, at 222 St. Nicholas Avenue, at 10:40 o'clock last night. When his brother Charles tried to prevent him from making the leap, William struck him on the head with a silver cup, inflicting serious scalp wounds.

Shannon went home late last night intoxicated. His wife and brother, Charles, got him up stairs and into his bedroom, where they tried to put him to bed. He asked for a drink of water, which was brought to him in a silver cup.

He took the cup, and was about to drink when he became frantic, and dealt his brother four blows on the head, which laid open his scalp with each blow.

With the frenzy of a madman, he then rushed through the room and jumped through the plate-glass window of the parlor. At the Manhattan Hospital it was found that he was badly injured internally and also suffering with a fractured thigh and a fracture of the lower jaw. The surgeons say he has a chance of recovery.

Charles was also taken to the hospital.

A DIAPHANOUS TALE FROM TEXAS.

Alleged Cuban Plot to Capture the Cruiser Raleigh.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 3.—A local paper says: "Some months ago it was reported that the United States cruiser Raleigh would be here; the day of her arrival, even, was reported.

"It may seem like a gilded lie, but it is a fact all the same, that an attempt would have been made to capture the cruiser off the bar, with 500 apparent citizens, who were in reality Texas men, enlisted in the Cuban cause. The plan was to go to sea, run down the northern coast of Cuba, capture a mail steamer, and leave the Raleigh to her commander.

"It was a brilliant plan; and, foolhardy as it may appear, had more chances of success than failure in it.

"It miscarried because the Raleigh did not come here."

THE ART OF CAKEMAKING.

Mrs. Rorer's "Most Nonsensical of All Lessons"—Unwholesome Sweets.

Mrs. Rorer is again enlightening the women of New-York as to the mysteries of the culinary art. She talked to a large audience of women at Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, Friday in regard to cakemaking. Mrs. Rorer does not become reconciled to what she considers unwholesome sweets.

"This is the most nonsensical of all lessons," she said as she stood before her audience, a model cook in her white cap and apron.

While she was talking Mrs. Rorer had beaten the yolks of the eggs and the sugar for cocoa cake, and added to it the butter, which she had beaten to a cream. The cocoa should have gone in then, but in lieu of it Mrs. Rorer was obliged to use two squares of chocolate, which she melted. The baking powder went in after the flour, and the whites of the eggs, beaten very stiff, were stirred lightly in at the last.

"If you put your sugar in with your eggs at once," said Mrs. Rorer, "you will find that it will absorb them and be difficult to beat smooth. Add it gradually. You will find the fine granulated sugar the best to use, and much more satisfactory than the powdered sugar.

"Butter is a difficult thing to cream. Never warm a bowl for it or heat it. If the weather is very cold it may stand in the kitchen a short time before using. I have to use a paddle when I first commence to cream it, and a spatula, a knife similar to a palette knife, later. When you find you have worked out a little buttermilk turn it off."

All of Mrs. Rorer's remarks were deftly illustrated.

"It is so many years since I have made a cake that it seems a great waste of time," she added. "I suppose there may be cakes that one may eat with impunity. Sunshine cake is one of the best. It is made without butter. It is only the rich people who should make cake. If I were at all limited for money I think I should never think of doing it. There is no brain-making substance in it, it will not make muscle, and the doctor's bills that follow its consumption make it very expensive, indeed."

One of the most interesting things Mrs. Rorer made was a fondant for dipping. It was made of one cup of sugar and a half cup of water placed over the fire and stirred until the sugar was dissolved. It was then boiled until it would "spin a thread." Mrs. Rorer tested this by dipping one finger first into ice water, and then into the boiling mixture. It was turned out on a meat plate, which was slightly oiled, and when cold stirred again until it grew hard. A ball was made to show the substance from which cream chocolates are made, and the residum in the saucepan was placed on the stove in a dish of hot water to soften for icing or dipping ripe strawberries or candied fruit.

The following are the other recipes given:

COCOA CAKE.—Beat to a cream half cup of butter, add one and a half cups of sugar; then the yolks of four eggs. Mix and add two tablespoonfuls of cocoa, a half pint of milk and stir in one and three-quarter cups of flour. Beat well and add one teaspoonful of baking powder and the well-beaten whites of the eggs.

LAYER CAKE.—Separate five eggs, beat the yolks, adding gradually one cup of sugar. Add, beaten to a cream, two tablespoonfuls of cup of butter and then two cups of flour. Beat well and add one teaspoonful of baking powder, and then, carefully, the whites of the eggs well beaten.

FILLING.—Roll one cup of sugar and a half cup of water until they spin a fine thread; pour it over the well-beaten whites of two eggs. Beat until cool. Mix with chopped fruit or use plain.

ORANGE FILLING.—Moisten two tablespoonfuls of flour in a little cold milk. Pour over it half a pint of boiling milk. Cook until thick and smooth. Add the yolks of three eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar, grated rind of one orange and two tablespoonfuls of orange juice.

The next lecture will be held on Friday, May 8, at 3 o'clock, at the Harlem Opera House. The subject will be "Broiling and Frying."

Ineligible Candidates for Electors.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Several of the candidates for Electors nominated by the recent Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Allentown are ineligible, and, if they were successful at the polls, their votes in the Electoral College, according to the opinions of several legal gentlemen, would not be counted.

Among the ineligible candidates is William M. Singerley, who heads the list of the Electors at Large. Mr. Singerley is a National Bank President, a position which, it is held, will prevent him exercising the franchise of an Elector if the Democrats poll a majority for their ticket. During the last Presidential campaign a number of National Bank Directors, who had been nominated for Electors, and whose election was probable, were compelled to resign from their banking position until after the election of President and Vice President by the Electoral College. Harry Aivan Hall, whose name terminates the list of Democratic Electors, is also among the ineligible, as he holds a Federal position—United States District Attorney at Pittsburg.

Smallest Republic in Europe.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Neither Andorra nor San Marino can claim to be the smallest independent territory in Europe. That position belongs to Tavoralo, an islet off the northwest coast of Sardinia. Its size is three miles long and three quarters of a mile broad, and its population numbers exactly fifty-five souls. From 1836 to 1862 the islet was governed by one Paoloto, who had all the authority of a King, but when he died in the latter year he advised the inhabitants to form a republic, which was done. All the adult islanders, women equally with men, have votes, and every six years a President is elected for that period.

New-Castle's Tin Mills.

From The Philadelphia Times.

It does not seem to be generally known that New-Castle, Penn., has the largest tin-plate mill in the world; yet that is the fact. It has twenty-two mills. The nearest one to it is in Swansea, Wales, which has eighteen mills.

A Hurry Call.

From The Washington Times.

A darkey stopped a pedestrian at the corner of Eleventh and H Streets recently and asked to be directed to Mr. Mergenzy's Hospital.

EXCISE INSPECTORS REST

ENFORCEMENT OF RAINES LAW YESTERDAY LEFT TO POLICE.

Liquor Selling Practically Confined to Hotels and Clubs—Nearly All Saloon Keepers Whose Licenses Have Expired Apply for Renewals—Question as to Clubs Bothering Hilliard's Counsel—No Appropriation for Rebates.

The Raines law evolved no new phases yesterday notwithstanding it was the first Sunday that the saloons were under the new Excise Department's jurisdiction. The saloon hotels sold beer and sandwiches and the clubs continued in the even tenor of their way, ignoring the law as inapplicable to them. The other traffickers in liquors generally obeyed the law's mandate and closed their places.

A few arrests were made, though the law apparently requires only that violations shall be reported to the District Attorney for consideration by the Grand Jury.

Certain of the Broadway restaurants in the Tenderloin district have not been punctual in meeting the new regulation which prohibits them from selling liquors after midnight of Saturday. Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct made a personal tour shortly after midnight Saturday and lectured the recreant proprietors. Many of the table d'hôte places, in which wine is an essential feature of the bill of fare, closed yesterday, as they had previously done. Those remaining open had few patrons. Those that had been fortunate enough to meet the "hotel" stipulation profited accordingly.

The "saloon hotel" of the Raines law seems to have found its most favorable conditions on the lower east side and along the river fronts. A visit to any of them generally found the numerous tables in rooms adjoining or over the saloon well crowded with a sandwich doing "meal duty" for countless rounds of drinks.

The large up-town hotels had, of course, a monopoly of the purveying of stimulants in their respective neighborhoods.

In the clubs drinks were served to the members, as usual. The police did not question their right to do so, by visit or otherwise.

Although the offices of Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard were not open for business yesterday, Alfred R. Page, his counsel, climbed to the ninth floor of the Metropolitan Life Building, the elevators not running Sundays, and spent the day going over the reports of Inspectors on applicants for certificates.

Nearly all the 7,400 licensees under the old board, whose licenses exhired April 30, have put in applications for certificates, with the requisite bonds, and paid the tax. As many held different kinds of licenses, all of which are covered by the single certificate now supplied, the total number of certificates will be fewer than the number of old licenses, even though no dealer should go out of business.

Applications have also been received from a number whose old licenses expire between now and June 30, the law requiring that application be made fifteen days before the expiration of old licenses, to allow time to inspect and pass upon applications.

Of 150 reports of Inspectors examined by Mr. Page, 28 were set aside for further investigation, the questions involving the delay being based on that part of the law which refers to persons who have previously had licenses revoked, or whose places are within the prescribed distance of a chruch, schoolhouse, or private residence.

Mr. Page said none of the department Inspectors were on duty yesterday, as they had been working night and day ever since assuming their duties. The enforcement of the law was therefore left exclusively to the police.

Mr. Page said he had taken no steps in reference to the clubs. He still hoped that a friendly test case could be arranged, as it was purely a legal question, an interpretation of the language of the law, which the courts alone could determine. The courts had determined in the case of the Adelphi Club of Albany, under the old law, that clubs were not "trafficers" in liquor, but, in his opinion, the Raines bill was worded to include clubs among those to be taxed.

If such is the case, he might enforce it by injunction, but then an appeal would be impossible. Indictment would hardly be a satisfactory process, though if a test case could not be arranged, that might be necessary.

Mr. Page was asked if, in the granting of certificates to "saloon-hotels," the bona-fide character of the place as a hotel would be questioned. He said he thought not, though he had not definitely decided the point. He thought certificates should be granted, and then, if the places failed to comply with the law, they should be reported to the District Attorney.

Attention was called to the fact, yesterday, that while the Raines law provides that licensees whose licenses are terminated by it on June 30, shall be reimbursed by the city for the unexpired time for which they have paid, no appropriation is made for the carrying out of this provision. Presumably, therefore, such amounts will have to be considered as claims against the city and recovered by process of law.

Two excise arrests were made by policemen of the Tenderloin Precinct yesterday. Patrick Bergin was charged with giving away liquor in a room adjoining the saloon 165 West Twenty-fifth Street. He was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer in Special Sessions.

John McCann, proprietor of a saloon at 126 West Nineteenth Street, was the second man arrested. Policeman Rosenberg found three men seated about a table, on which were five bottles of whisky. A keg of beer was also tapped. McCann will be arraigned this morning.

The police made twenty-four excise arrests yesterday.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN BROOKLYN.

Only Three Arrests for Violation of the Raines Law.

The excise law was closely enforced in Brooklyn yesterday. It was the quietest day that the police had experienced in many years. In the entire city, including even the recently acquired towns, there were only three arrests for violation of the new law.

Between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were forty-six arrests for intoxication, this being a larger number than on the preceding Sunday.

The saloon keepers who violated the law yesterday, and who were arrested, were Joseph Gorman, whose saloon at the corner of Surf Avenue and Henderson Walk, in Coney Island, was open for business at 1 o'clock yesterday morning; Patrick J. Dolan was found serving customers at his saloon, 1,040 Second Avenue, while William Ellmore of 40 Nostrand Avenue was arrested because his saloon was open and a number of young men were playing pool in the rear room.

The police made no attempt to interfere with the men who run places having hotel licenses, because Commissioner Lyman has not yet defined the status of a hotel under the new law.

Police Inspector John Brennan, in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening said: "I have traveled over a large part of the city to-day, and I must say that never before have I seen things so quiet. To me it seems as though the new law was one of the best that was ever framed."

The large restaurants in Brooklyn are beginning to complain that customers are keeping away because they are not supplied with liquor with their meals. The wholesale dealers in liquors are, however, beginning to do a big business on Saturday.

The Law Observed on Staten Island.

The Raines law was strictly observed yesterday throughout Staten Island. It was the first Sunday that the law's provisions were observed on the island, the counsel for the Police Commission having held that none of its provisions went into effect until the first of the month. There were no arrests on the island, it being understood beforehand that no attempt to evade the law would be tolerated, and the Saloon Keepers' Association issued orders to its members to obey the law in every particular. All of the shades in the saloons were up, and the hotels sold drinks only to those who purchased a meal. In some places a sandwich constituted the necessary purchase of food, while other hosts thought best to allow others to test the question of what a meal meant, and insisted on serving stews, rarebits, chowders, or hot or cold meats with vegetables before selling drinks. At South Beach all the hotels sold drinks with meals.

SEPARATED FROM HIS YOUNG BRIDE

Johanna's Uncle Says She Is Only Fourteen Years Old.

Johanna Silver, who, her relatives say, is only fourteen years old, and who lives with her uncle, Charles Barnet, at 130 East Broadway, disappeared from home some days ago. Her uncle notified the police. The next day he learned that the girl was seen on a ferryboat going to Jersey City with Albert J. Oswald, aged twenty-two, of 312 Front Street.

The police have been searching for the couple since then, and Saturday night they were seen on Grand Street and placed under arrest.

They were arraigned in the Essex Market court yesterday, the man charged with abduction and the girl with being an incorrigible child. The latter, when questioned by Magistrate Crane, replied:

"This man is my husband, and you can't do anything to him."

When questioned regarding his relations with the girl, Oswald produced a marriage certificate showing that he was married to the girl April 29 by the Rev. D. B. F. Randolph at the house of Mrs. Force, on Park Avenue, Jersey City. Magistrate Crane said that there was a possible doubt as to his jurisdiction in the matter, as the marriage, which would clearly have been illegal in New-York if the girl was of the age claimed by the uncle, was performed in another State.

Oswald said that he believed that the girl was eighteen years old when he married her. He said that he worked for her uncle, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Jefferson and Henry Streets, and that about a year and a half ago he asked the uncle the age of the girl and was told that she was sixteen and a half years old.

The girl was not held and went back to Jersey City, where she has been living with Oswald's sister. Magistrate Crane held Oswald in $500 bail for examination at the request of Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge Street Police Station.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

According to a well-informed service journal, the Italians will this year confine their shipbuilding programme to the construction of two new ships, a not very formidable showing for a nation that has ranked among the leading naval powers. One of the vessels is to be only of 1,100 tons, her length being 275½ feet and beam 26 feet. Her engines will be of 7,000 horse power, to give a speed of 22 knots. The other vessel, however, is to be an armored cruiser, 10,500 tons displacement, the length being 419 feet, beam 65½ feet, and draught 25¼ feet. The engines, it is said, will be of 13,000 horse power, and the speed 23 knots.

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The British Admiralty has given orders for the construction of twenty new torpedo-boat destroyers. Of these two are to have a speed of 32 knots and the remainder 30. The two fastest are to be constructed, one at Messrs. Thornycroft's, on the Thames, and the other at Messrs. Thomson's, on the Clyde. The construction of the remaining eighteen boats has been divided among the chief shipbuilding yards. Three are to be built at the Fairfield Works, on the Clyde, and three by Messrs. Thornycroft. Two have been intrusted to Messrs. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., on the Tyne, and two to the Palmer Company, at Jarrow; two to Mr. Doxford, at Sunderland; two to Messrs. Laird & Co., at Birkenhead; two to the Earle Shipbuilding Company, at Hull, and two to Barrow-in-Furness.

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William Kirkaldy, a Glasgow inventor, has patented a device for closing watertight doors, a subject that has been attracting much attention among naval constructors. In describing the new contrivance, The United Service Gazette says:

"The feature of Mr. Kirkaldy's patent door is its wonderful simplicity. It consists of a hollow cylindrical door, which revolves within a suitable casing, fixed to, or forming part of, a water-tight bulkhead. By combining this revolving cylindrical door and casing a double door is formed, which effectually prevents the ingress of fire, water, &c., through the bulkhead, yet on being revolved by hand allows free thoroughfare between water-tight compartments, with the certainty that at all times and under all conditions one of the doors is absolutely closed, thus guaranteeing that the bulkhead is intact and thoroughly reliable in the event of a sudden disaster. When the doorways in casing and revolving cylindrical door are in line, free passage through bulkhead is gained by entering and standing inside of casing and revolving door by hand, when the ingress doorway in casing is absolutely closed before the doorway in revolving door comes in line with second doorway to allow egress from casing. In the event of a collision there is absolutely nothing to be done in the way of closing the water-tight doors. As the doors are never open, no gearing is required to close them, thus obviating the necessity of bulkhead drill, and allowing the crew to perform other urgent work. The invention has been shown to a number of naval and engineer experts and others interested in shipping matters, who have expressed their approval of its merits and the exceptional features of safety which the door possesses.

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The United Service Gazette (British) says that in view of the recent large increase of the fleet the Admiralty has completed arrangements for greatly augmenting the number of stokers and engine-room artificers. Last year there were 17,095 of those ratings. It is proposed to raise this total by 3,028. The engine-room artificers will be increased by 266, which, together with the entries necessary to fill vacancies caused by ordinary wastage, will necessitate a total entry of 339. Of this number it is proposed to enter 44 at the Portsmouth Reserve, 152 at Devonport, and 143 for the Medway Reserve. The number of stokers, of all grades, will be increased by 1,762, but in consequence of an estimated wastage of 1,000 a total entry of 2,762 will be made. The stokers will be entered at the depot ports in the following proportion: Portsmouth, 1,396; Devonport, 688; Chatham and Sheerness, 676. The total cost of this addition to the engine-room department will be £88,704, the wages for these ratings this year being estimated at £877,765, against £789,061 for 1895-6.

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"It is considered probable," The Naval and Military Record (British) says, "that the Chief Constructor will submit to the Lords of the Admiralty for embodiment in the estimates for 1897-8 the draught lines and weights for six coast-defense battleships of the Valmy or Jemmapes type of the French Navy. The very light draught (22 feet) of these formidable ships renders them invaluable in tidal ports, such as Belfast and Kingstown on the Irish coast; while their defensive armor—17¾ inches on the belt and turrets, and 34 C. M. forty-eight-ton guns—renders them powerful enough to cope with any antagonist. The cost per ship, however, may be considered prohibitive, £625,000. This might, no doubt, be reduced by the construction of ships with less displacement."

Peculiarities of Baron Hirsch.

From The London Chronicle.

Baron Hirsch was no student, except of men. He never read a book except a French novel, and his views on such abstruse matters as bimetallism or home rule were based on conversations with experts, rather than derived from personal examination.

For wealthy Jews he had a positive dislike. He credited them with little more than the love of money. It is scarcely too much to say that he was an anti-Semite in the sense of despising the characteristics of the cosmopolitain financiers who play so great a part on the iridescent surface of society.

In politics he was a Radical, and in some things an advanced Collectivist. He believed that the key to our English character was our extravagance and idleness. He was never tired of inveighing against the British land system, and often declared that unless a system for the subdivision of property were carried out promptly and successfully we should have revolutionary times over here.

He regarded with amazement the patience and docility of our wage earners in allowing so small a class to absorb the majority of the land. On one occasion I accompanied him to one of those vast meetings in Hyde Park where 50,000 or 100,000 people demanded the abolition of the Lords, or some other equally simple political boon. After marveling at the absence of troops or police, we drew up to listen to one of the Socialist orators who was addressing the crowd in a really able manner. After listening for some time Hirsch turned to me and said: "I agree with every word that man has said. I will talk to him." And so he did, and an excellent thing it was to see the Not Have and the Have colloquing over the wrongs of the people.

PROTESTS AGAINST HIS REMOVAL.

Mr. Reynolds Submits His Case to the Board of Education.

Mr. James B. Reynolds has written a letter to Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education, in which he says:

"Permit me to lay before you a statement of facts connected with the report of a committee of the board recommending my removal as a School Trustee.

"In February last, while legislation relating to the public schools was pending, I was requested by the Chairman of the Senate Committee having the bills under consideration to furnish the committee with a statement of facts bearing upon the condition of the schools and the efficiency or inefficiency of the present system. In compliance with this request I addressed a letter to the members of the Senate committee stating certain facts within my personal knowledge. In this communication I referred to a teacher in my ward who was unable to spell correctly.

"Early in March I received from the City Superintendent a request to furnish the name of the teacher to whom I referred in my letter to the Senate committee. Upon my refusal to do so I was summoned to appear before the Committee on Instruction and the same request was made again, but my sense of justice compelled me to refuse to disclose the name. Such a disclosure would have entailed undeserved notoriety upon the teacher or teachers named in view of the fact that the subject of school reform was then a political issue under heated discussion, receiving general public attention. I felt that it would be unfair to subject a teacher to the publicity of an investigation at such a time.

"Furthermore, I was unwilling to report the case of the City Superintendent, as I had already taken the proper steps for disciplining the teacher, and I had on two previous occasions rendered reports to the City Superintendent which had failed to receive from him due attention. Neither of my communications to the Superintendent was acknowledged. In the first case no action whatever was taken, and in the second case the result was such as to confirm my unwillingness to submit names of teachers to the Superintendent for examination. Upon these facts the Committee on Instruction has, as I am informed, rendered a report recommending that I be removed, upon the ground that I have been guilty of 'disgraceful conduct in matters connected with official duties which tends to discredit my office and the school system.'

"I respectfully submit that this finding is wholly without justification, either in fact or law. Honest criticism cannot under any reasonable construction of the statute be regarded or treated as 'disgraceful conduct tending to discredit the school system.' The assertions which I have made, whether in my communications to the Senate committee or elsewhere concerning the public school system were made in good faith and were based upon a knowledge of facts. In becoming a School Trustee I did not surrender my right of free speech as a private citizen, and I maintain that I was and am entirely at liberty to make any statement concerning the school system consistent with the facts. And, furthermore, as I have already explained, my letter to the Senate committee was written at the request of the Chairman of that committee and was in the nature of a privileged communication.

"In declining to disclose the names of teachers, I am acting under the advice of counsel, and I beg to call your attention to the fact that there is no provision of law which makes it my duty as a Trustee to report the names of teachers for incompetency either to the City Superintendent or to the Board of Education. It is now proposed to remove me as a Trustee, although no charges have been preferred and no hearing or trial has been had. None of the requirements of law for the removal of a Trustee has been complied with, and I submit that the proposed resolution removing me cannot be legally adopted.

"During my term of office as School Trustee, I have at all times acted with entire respect and courtesy toward the Board of Education, but I have been subjected not only to the harshest criticism, but to violent personal attacks by one or more members of the Board of Education. Under these circumstances, I lay the facts before you, believing that your sense of fairness and regard for the consideration which is due to every school officer will lead you, as presiding officer of the board, to secure for me just and impartial treatment."

OBITUARY RECORD.

Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N.

Commander Felix McCurley, United States Navy, Captain of League Island Navy Yard, died at that station yesterday of heart failure. Commander McCurley was born in Baltimore in 1835 and early in life entered the merchant marine service. When the war broke out, he entered the United States Navy as Acting Master. He served throughout the war with great gallantry, and was under fire more than forty times. In action he was conspicuous for coolness and intrepidity and the encouragement he gave his men.

At the conclusion of the war Commander McCurley was commissioned as Master, and entered the navy with that rank. Since the war he had been attached to various squadrons in different parts of the world. Twice, while on the Asiatic station, in command of the United States steamer Alliance, he rescued shipwrecked crews at that port, on occasions received the thanks of the Chinese Government. He was appointed Captain of the League Island Navy Yard in April, 1893, to date to death.

Commander McCurley was a splendid type of the volunteer officer, of which the war of the rebellion produced so many examples, and was one of the most widely known officers in the service. His many fine qualities of heart and mind and his skill as a sailor endeared him to and brought to him the confidence of all who ever sailed with him.

James D. Lomax.

James D. Lomax, seventy-six years old, a native of Ohio and one of the founders of the Republican Party in that State, a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and other leading statesmen of that time, and a veteran of the Mexican war,

RACING WILL BEGIN TO-DAY

AQUEDUCT TRACK IS IN READINESS FOR SPORT.

Big Improvement at the Track near Jamaica Bay—How Betting May Be Conducted Within the Law—Arrival of the Stables from Washington—Horses in Good Condition at All of the Tracks—No Great Two-Year-Old Developed.

The Aqueduct race track down on the shores of Jamaica Bay was the objective point for a lot of horsemen and lovers of racing yesterday in spite of the threatening weather. Those who made the trip found the track and its appointments so completely transformed that they hardly knew the place. The big grand stand has been moved back some distance from the homestretch of the track, so that there will be a much better opportunity for spectators to see the contests. Between the stand and the stretch there has been laid a "run-down" like that which has been for so many years in use at the Brighton Beach track, and which will furnish a dry foothold for several thousand people.

From the railroad platform to the grand stand a covered passageway has been constructed which will shelter people from anything in the way of a storm that may come up during a race meeting. Beyond the stand an inclosure has been set aside for the use of those who may desire to speculate, and in that inclosure alone will betting be permitted, so that no one on the grand stand will be in the least annoyed in that direction.

Betting will be done on the credit system, as last year, where the would-be speculator and the layer are acquainted. But in order that the stranger within the gates who does not have the necessary acquaintance with the layer may indulge his penchant for a bit of a flier on the horses, ready money will be accepted within the inclosure under restrictions to be enforced by the club, so that there may be no violation of the letter or spirit of the law which governs the conduct of racing. There will be no passage of money as evidence of a wager between the maker and the taker, and the player will have to accept the honesty of the man with whom he makes a wager. The Queens County Jockey Club will see to it that there are no men allowed within the inclosure whose financial responsibility is not assured.

This change in the arrangements for the accommodation of such as are speculatively inclined is made in accordance with the arrangement made by the following correspondence with The Jockey Club which fully explains itself:

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1896.

To The Jockey Club:

Dear Sirs: At a race meeting, to be held on the grounds of the Queens County Jockey Club this month, we do not intend to prohibit by any police force the exchange of moneys between persons unless (or failure to do so we receive notice from you that you will lodge a complaint with the State Racing Commission looking to a cancellation of our license.

We have been advised by counsel that the exchange of moneys was not prohibited by any criminal penalty under the present so-called Percy-Gray bill, and that we had no right to interfere therewith, provided no token or memorandum of any wager should pass. The whole matter was referred to, you will remember, in the report of the State Racing Commission to the Legislature, and our position properly stated in the report. The prohibition of the passing of money has always involved large expenditure in maintaining an extra police force, and this we desire to avoid, though we shall continue to make it our business to prohibit the exchange of memoranda, or the carrying on in any form of criminal betting. Yours very truly,

THOMAS D. REILLY,
President Queens County Jockey Club.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1896.

Thomas D. Reilly, Esq., President Queens County Jockey Club, 237 Fourth Avenue, New-York City:

Dear Sir: Your letter of 29th ult. is at hand. The position of The Jockey Club upon the subject referred to therein has apparently been misunderstood. We have never claimed that the mere fact that one party deposited money when a bet was made of itself made the transaction a criminal one. On the contrary, we have always been advised otherwise by our counsel. But last year we requested the various associations not to allow the practice, simply because we feared that it might lead to a violation of the law. The law was then new and little understood, and we deemed it best to take the most conservative position at the outset.

In reply to your present letter, it seems proper to say to you at this time that, unless the deposit of money on making a bet at your course is a mere subterfuge, and is made a cloak for the exchange of slips, memoranda, or the carrying on or other forms of criminal betting, or unless such practice brings about results which, in our opinion, are detrimental to the best interests of racing, we shall not, on that ground alone, as at present advised, move for the revocation of your license. You understand, of course, that your association is primarily responsible for the observation of the law on your own grounds, and that any ruling of The Jockey Club will be no protection in case the law is violated. Yours very truly, F. K. STURGIS, Secretary.

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Superintendent Tucker has the track in splendid condition, and the horsemen who reached there from Washington in force yesterday were surprised and delighted to find such a good and fast track awaiting them. No attempt was made at fast work by the new arrivals, which came stringing in to the track at intervals all day, but in the warming-up gallops they received to get the kinks out of their legs, they moved as if they had a liking for the going. Every stall at the track is occupied, and there is no doubt that there will be all the horses required to make very lively sport for the seven days of the meeting. The very large entry for to-day's races proves that most conclusively.

That the cockles of President Reilly's heart will warm to-day is certain, for there will surely be a large crowd on hand to witness the opening of the racing season of 1896. It is certain that people are hungering for a chance to see the horses in their contests once more, and the fact that the animals that will meet are for the great part unknown quantities will add zest to the sport. Horses that have been trained at the Coney Island tracks will have a chance to try conclusions with those that have been seasoned at New-Orleans and Washington. The races for the two-year-olds that will be a feature of the cards will give to trainers the first chance they have had to try out their youngsters in company, and it is very probable that some of the star winners of the year will be uncovered at this early meeting.

Starting or lining-up machines of several kinds will be given a trial at the track, in hopes of finding the one that is so greatly needed for general adoption. One of the Duffy-Cole machines has been erected at the half-mile pole, and was very successfully tried yesterday afternoon. In front of the grand stand one of the Brown-Fitz-Gerald machines has been put up for use in the longer races, and another Duffy machine and one of the Clarke machines will be erected at other points on the track. Out of the lot it is pretty certain that the needed one may be discovered.

With such a good card as is announced for the opening day's sport, there is every indication that the meeting will be a success. This the club deserves, for President Reilly and his associates have provided a track that will be sure to please visitors. The catering will be in charge of McGrath, and race-track stationery will be furnished by John Cavanagh, the popular young Brooklyn man who has made so many friends since his venture into this line of business. C. H. Pettingill is to do the starting, which makes it certain that the starts will be good ones, as he is an adept in that line. R. W. Swigert is to be the Jockey Club Steward and William Crozier the presiding judge, so that affairs in the stand will be well taken care of.

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At Morris Park and at the Coney Island tracks the horses are getting on as well as can be expected, and, save in the cases of Haima and Sport, none of them has as yet given way under the strain of training. These two are hopelessly out of it for this season at least, and Sport permanently so, in all probability.

Henry of Navarre has joined Clifford and Sir Walter at the Morris Park track, and the trio are watched carefully every time they are moved. So, too, are the lesser stars, like Keenan, Lazzarone, Dorian, Nanki Pooh, Galilee, St. Maxim, and Lucania, and all seem to be doing all that is asked of them, though Galilee and Nanki Pooh are both under suspicion. A fine lot of jumpers are being schooled at Morris Park, including Adelbert, Lady Raymond, Poteen, Rodman, Richards, and others that have been at the game for about a year. Yesterday they were joined by the lot that have been jumping at the Washington track, and the infield work of these horses will be very interesting from now on.

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At the Coney Island tracks the horses that attract the most attention are Counter Tenor and Hornpipe, which "Billy" Lakeland has in his string at Brighton Beach, and which will be ready to race at Morris Park; and Handspring, P. J. Dwyer's three-year-old, which many think to be even better than his brother's horse, Ben Brush, who has been sent West to try for the Kentucky Derby at Louisville, on Wednesday next.

Handspring has grown into a horse of almost perfect type, with the development in the right place to promise ability, both in speed and in staying powers. He has done all that has been asked of him, and has tried to do even more; so that he has had to be restrained in his work. He has shown an ability to do better than the mile in 1:45½, which is the fastest he has been allowed to travel as yet. He is plainly being pointed for some of the three-year-old stakes at Morris Park, and Mr. Dwyer is quoted as saying that, if the horse continues to go on as well as he is now going, he will dodge no one when it comes to racing for the prizes. The saying that is not at all necessary, however, as Mr. Dwyer is altogether one of the best sportsmen on the American turf in this respect. He certainly races for the sport of the thing, if any man does, as it is well known that he is not a betting man, as betting men go nowadays, but of the old conservative school.

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Most of the horses at the island tracks will be moved to Morris Park on Saturday and Sunday next to get the finishing touches for the races that begin there on Tuesday of next week. There is a big batch of them, mostly two-year-olds. It seems certain that there is no phenomenal one among them. At all events, the men who have been training there cannot agree as to which is the best of the lot, and if there was one that outclassed the rest it would be an open secret by this time. The general opinion seems to be, however, that the best will come from the string of J. R. & F. P. Keene, who have a big batch of well-bred and fine-looking ones in their stable. But as no one can discover a superior one among them, it is feared that they, too, will turn out of the sort that will beat one another in race after race, so that there will be no real master among them. Rumors as to such a one are not rife as yet, but he may show up with the opening of the Morris Park meeting.

Entries at Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Selling; for all ages; purse; $225 to winner, $50 to second, and $25 to third. Ananias, 116 pounds; Royal H., 108; Premier, Tokadee, and Surrogate, 107 each; Knight, Religion, and Little Jim, 105 each; Irish Pearl, 103; Parvenu, 102; Mangrove and Kallirhoe, 101 each; Secret Service, 99; Mrs. Stuart and Startling, 97 each; Tenderness, 95; Predicament and Helen H. II., 91 each; Honolulu, 87; Beloved, 85.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Selling; for three-year-olds. Hancock II., Balmaghie, and King T., 110 pounds each; Jefferson, 107; Royal Princess and Signora II., 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Selling; for two-year-olds. Myrtle L., 105 pounds; Valley Girl, 102; Shuffleboard, Joe Hayman, and Fratello, 100 each; L. B., Favo, Miss O'B., Contractor, Callibee, Chance, and Her Own, 98 each; Young Hurry, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Eclipse and Charade, 111 pounds each; Marshall, 108; Rosedale, 107; Judge Prig and Shelly Tuttle, 105 each; Mirage, 104; Golden Gate, Truepenny, and Watchman, 101 each; Fanny B., 91; Bessie Browning, 83; Chugnut, 82.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. For maiden two-year-olds. The Aristocrat, Hillside, Ritter, Free Lance, Arthur K., Happy Bird, and Wandering Willie, 110 each; Brighton, Katie W., Set Fast, L. B., Myrtle L., Edna B., Ellersile, Friendship, and Sedgwick, 107 each.

BANK CLERKS BOWLERS' AVERAGE.

C. W. Booth of the Chase Bank Does the Best Work.

The Bank Clerks' Bowling League will give a dinner Wednesday night at Thumann's Alleys, when the prizes won in the recent tournament will be distributed. The ties will be rolled off the same evening. The individual averages of the tournament are:

THIRTEEN GAMES OR OVER.

Name and Bank.	Games.	Average.
C. W. Booth, Chase	17	181 8-17
L. O. Currie, Mount Morris	17	174 12-17
J. B. Gallagher, Bank for Savings	17	173
J. H. Terwilliger, Park	17	171 4-17
J. S. Gross, Mount Morris	17	170 5-17
John Harper, Bank for Savings	17	161 4-17
W. J. Welsh, Continental	17	161 1-5
E. Beaver, Citizens'	17	160 13-17
W. E. Sperling, Jr., Western	15	160¾
C. H. Harriot, Bank for Savings	17	159 8-17
G. W. Mitchell, Chase	17	159 1-17
L. C. Haynes, Chase	17	158 11-17
G. A. Spencer, Importers & T'd's'	17	157 14-17
A. W. McKay, Republic	17	157 10-17
G. W. Craft, America	17	157⅝
F. A. Farrie, Park	17	157
J. C. Talley, Union Square	17	156 15-17
A. G. Armstrong, American Ex	17	155 5-17
G. A. Poynter, Importers & T'd's'	17	155 3-17
G. H. Cooper, Mercantile	17	154
C. M. Le Purge, Sub-Treasury	15	151 4-15
M. Jordan, Sub-Treasury	17	151 11-17
W. H. Leech, Bank for Savings	17	151 2-17
E. Hilher, Park	17	150 14-15
W. E. Benjamin, Jr., Mount Morris	16	149 7-16
W. Kennedy, American Ex	17	149 1-17
George Endlich, Union Square	17	149 1-17
W. E. Lupton, Importers & T'd's'	17	148 16-17
H. C. Grant, Mercantile	15	148 11-15
C. A. Haines, Importers & T'd's'	17	148 9-17
J. H. Jenkins, Sub-Treasury	17	148 9-17
W. W. Major, Park	15	148 7-15
W. J. Benn, Importers & Traders'	17	147 5-17
B. Denzler, American	14	147 1-7
W. W. Yates, Sub-Treasury	17	146 14-17
G. F. McKever, Mount Morris	15	145 2-15
W. F. Linson, Chase	15	145
G. F. Wright, Mercantile	16	143
W. Jarvis, American Exchange	17	142 16-17
P. Betts, Western	14	141 1-7
S. F. Hartzel, Republic	15	140 14-15
H. M. Hymes, Sub-Treasury	17	140 13-17
J. Garrison, First National	15	140 6-15
P. Beaver, Citizens'	15	140 4-15
A. D. Clark, Hamilton	13	140
C. Wright, Continental	17	138 6-17
C. Schleifer, Southern	16	137 15-16
R. Fellows, First National	15	137 11-15
F. Gebhard, Citizens	16	137 9-16
A. J. Clark, First National	13	136 12-13
J. O'Shaughnessy, Hamilton	17	136 8-17
O. H. Harriman, Republic	13	135 11-13
I. L. Griffin, Republic	14	137 1-7

LIVELY ON THE CYCLE PATH.

Many Wheelmen Rode There Despite the Threatening Weather.

The threatening aspect of the weather yesterday morning did not have any appreciable effect on the number of wheelmen who hasten every Sunday to take advantage of the good streets and roads in and about Brooklyn. Bedford Avenue and all the streets leading to it had their usual quota of riders, all seemingly having one place in mind and that the Cycle Path.

A very important meeting of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will be held to-night at the association's headquarters, 1,188 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Two important questions will be discussed, arrangements for the semi-annual meeting and the wheelmen's parade, which occurs on June 15, in the celebration of the opening of the return Cycle Path.

Prospect Park and its environs looked particularly inviting to the cyclist, the branches of the trees overhanging the roads being covered with a profusion of leaves, pleasing to behold at this time of the year. Consequently a large number of wheelmen, in their efforts to avoid some of the hills in the park, have commenced using the path on the outside, which runs from the Willink entrance to the east, and is in capital shape, the curbs having been removed and the path graded and fixed in as good a manner as could be desired.

The more the Cycle Path is used, the better its condition seems to grow, yesterday showing it in grand shape. The return path is progressing rapidly, the foundation being already completed. As there are upward of 300 men working on it, there need be no doubt of its being finished by June 15.

There were several arrests on the path yesterday for scorching, and the services of "Alex." Schwalbach, as bondsman, were in demand in three cases. The scorching was prompted in many cases by the desire of the riders to avoid a drenching, the rain coming down strongly at intervals during the afternoon.

The roadhouses and, in fact, any place that would give shelter from the elements were very much in demand. The south entrance to the park sheltered at least 500 wheelmen, whose cycling ardor and clothes had been dampened for the time being. At the Surf Avenue end of the path at least a thousand cyclists had congregated at one time.

Representatives of all the clubs in this vicinity were noticed on the Cycle Path, the Olympic Club members being out in force.

Tandem riding is growing in favor, no less than thirty-eight being noticed on the path. A full dozen of these double machines carried only men.

FIXTURES FOR THE HARLEMS.

Club Races, a Private Century, and an Outing Tour on the Tapis.

Three events have been scheduled by the Harlem Wheelmen that will interest all the members of that very popular club. The first is a private century run on Sunday, the 24th inst.; the second a club run from New-Haven, on the 31st, and the third a set of club races, which will be decided on Saturday, June 20.

The century run on the 24th will be the first of a series, and only members are eligible to take part in it. It will be from Astoria to East Islip and return, and if no accidents happen it will be finished in 13 hours and 20 minutes. The actual riding time, according to the schedule, will be 10 hours and 10 minutes. In case of rain this century will be postponed until June 7.

Many attractions are offered on the New-Haven trip and undoubtedly this will prove to be one of the most enjoyable of the season. The party will start on Friday night, leaving at 11:30 o'clock, on the New-Haven boat from Peck Slip. Saturday will be devoted to visiting the different points of interest in the Elm City. The return trip will be made a-wheel, starting at 8 A. M. on Sunday. Dinner will be eaten at Rye Beach. It is expected the party will reach the clubhouse at 6 P. M.

Four events are included in the programme for June 20. They will be a one-mile race for novices, a handicap at the same distance, a two-mile scratch, and a ten-mile race for the club championship. An entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged for each event. Just where the races will be held has not been determined, but very likely on the Hudson County Boulevard.

Rabbits Celebrate Their Victory.

The Rabbits of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club had a fine time on Saturday evening, celebrating their recent victory in the club election with a theatre party and dinner. Both events were very enjoyable. The party went first to the Star Theatre, and after the performance repaired to the Clarendon Hotel, where they ate a specially prepared dinner. There was speechmaking galore afterward. The party comprised Oscar Edgerly, J. Frank Boland, William Lewis, George Washburn, Albert Schenck, J. Lockwood, Edward Melvin, "Bert" Melvin, William Brand, C. F. Anderson, Isaac Weir, "Fred" Allart, George Webster, H. Hildreth, "Bert" Mapledoran, "Joe" Stackhouse, Charles Redgate, Frank Sailer, William Melton, Edward Oxley, George T. Stebbins, Dr. Woodruff, Harry Melvin, R. Kurtz, S. A. Sweezey, P. N. Sproule, G. Atkins, Charles Ridgate, Edward Culver, V. S. Tonyne, F. Hodman, S. Kaufman, B. R. Rice, William Chrisfield, George Hancroft, C. M. Hewlett, J. Hudson, William Kenmore, William Garcia, "Mark" O. Malmar, Charles Rahming, Peter Fletcher, O. Fisk, William Snediker, James Thomson, Joseph Hobby, N. D. Alling, J. W. Van Doren, A. C. Vandegam, Waldo E. Fuller, Harry Hobby, Joseph Hobby, Charles G. Balmanno, William Edgerly, Walter Edgerly, "Bert" Cousins, Harry Crandall, W. H. Clark, John George, Dr. Evans, C. George, Harry Roselle, and Edward Hall.

Doings of the Cyclones.

The newly elected officers of the Cyclone Cycle Club of this city are as follows: Albert E. Holder, President; Edward M. Daly, First Vice President; J. George McKinley, Second Vice President; Edward P. Corrigan, Financial Secretary; Peter J. Hartman, Recording Secretary; William Knapp, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas E. Cahill, Treasurer; Edward F. Holehan, Sergeant at Arms; Garret Meade, Captain; John J. Daly and William Daniel, Lieutenants; George J. Yaeger, Bugler; Albert Stokes and John Rutledge, Color Bearers; William Powers, Richard Von Glahn, Frank Herrick, John J. Donovan, J. W. Blair, P. H. Bird, and Henry Daniel, Trustees.

The following runs have been arranged: May 10, Lake Mahopac; May 17, Paterson; May 24, Belleville; May 30, Irvington-Millburn road race after which the club road races will take place over the same course; May 31, New-Dorp, (annual shore dinner;) June 7, Coney Island; June 14, Carlstadt; June 21, Jamaica; June 28, Lynbrook; July 4, Patchogue, (annual club century;) July 5, Rye Beach; July 12, New-Brunswick; July 17, Orange Valley; July 24, Rockaway Beach. It is expected by the club that their racing members will win many prizes this year. Holehan, Valentine, Schaeffer, Baxter, and Carr are their most promising riders.

The Century Run Postponed.

The wheeling section of the Twenty-second Regiment postponed its century run yesterday to Sunday, the 17th inst. The entry list will, under the circumstances, be reopened, and very likely many additional starters will be secured. The objective point in the run was Patchogue. Rain was falling at the hour of starting, yet despite this fact quite a large number of riders were on hand.

Where the Logans Will Ride.

The Logan Wheelmen of 255 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, have four more runs scheduled for the remainder of this month. They are: Sunday, May 10, Freeport, L. I.; Sunday, May 17, Manhattan Beach; Sunday, May 24, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, century run to Far Rockaway; Saturday, May 30, (Decoration Day,) Irvington-Millburn road race and Plainfield races. The next meeting of the club will be held a week from to-night.

Tremonts to Have a Double Century.

The Tremont (N. Y.) Cycling Club has organized, with the following officers: Dr. Zauner, President; J. W. Davidson, Vice President; Frank Emery, Treasurer; W. R. Lewis, Secretary. The club runs scheduled for this month are: May 10, Peekskill; May 17, Mount Clair; May 24, Freeport; May 30 and 31, double century to Philadelphia. Capt. Davidson will lead the members on the different runs.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A dispatch from Alliance, Ohio, tells of a collision between a bicycle and a buggy that beats all previous records in the collision line. Here it is: "So great was the force of the impact, by what is thought to be a puff of wind, which struck the rig, that it turned the buggy over, carrying the horse with it. The top of the buggy was wrecked, and some of the spokes were knocked out of one of the wheels. No damage was done to the horse. The bicycle was pitched in the front tire. It was ridden by a young farmer, who was traveling at his customary speed."

—Secretary Abbott Bassett announces that special membership tickets have been prepared for the founders of the league. Any member of the League of American Wheelmen who was present at the Newport meet and has been a member ever since is entitled to one of these. If a regular ticket has already been issued to such member Mr. Bassett will gladly exchange it, and others should make claim for them when they renew.

—The Cycle Club brought its indoor riding season to a successful close on Saturday evening with an extra long, but exceedingly interesting, programme. The affair was held at Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was thronged with the members and their friends. A general music ride, in which many participated, closed the entertainment.

—It is not unlikely that an Official Handicapper may be appointed to the roster of the National Circuit. The Racing Board has the matter under consideration, and believes it would result in better contests than where the cracks who follow the circuit are handicapped by different men three or four times a week.

—At the Cuban-American Fair, to be held in Madison Square Garden from the 25th to the 30th inst., inclusive, there will be voting contests for cyclists. A piano will be given to the bicycle club receiving the largest number of ballots, and high-grade wheels will be awarded to the most popular man and woman riders.

—A tour to the Quaker City has been scheduled for Decoration Day by the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn. It is expected that a large number of members will make the run. The return will be made on Sunday, thus making a double century for the riders.

—At high tide that part of the Rockaway Turnpike across the meadows leading to Far Rockaway is covered with water several inches deep. This is the most direct route to the shore resort, but at times is much less desirable than the longer and rougher roads.

—John C. Kerrison of Boston, who is very prominent in cycling affairs down East, was married last week to Miss Florence May Willis. Mr. Kerrison is one of the Official Handicappers for Massachusetts, and a graceful writer on cycling topics.

—The forthcoming road book issued by the Pennsylvania Division will, it is said, be one of the most complete publications of the kind in existence. The maps are expected to be exceptionally fine.

—When "Senator" Morgan was winning races, money, and fame, in the early days, the crack speed men thought that 2:50 might sometime be the figures for the mile.

—Henry Chadwick, the father of baseball, is sixty-six years of age, yet not too old to tackle cycling. He took his first lesson in the art of riding last week.

—The road card of the Kings County Wheelmen for the present month is as follows: May 17, to Freeport; May 24, trip over the Irvington-Millburn course.

George Shurts, the fast rider of Newark, is one of the leading spirits in forming a bicycle branch of the National Turn Verein, which is now being organized.

—A Southern belle is said to be pedaling from Houston, Texas, to the Quaker City, to win a bet of $1,000.

—"Charlie" Ashinger is the only old-time racing man who still pretends to be in harness.

—The American Wheelman will publish a daily bicycle paper beginning on the 24th inst.

"Mileage King" Allart of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club rode 2,002 miles last month.

Went Through Niagara Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 3.—In the presence of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons, F. C. Heine, a fisherman of this city, this afternoon made the perilous trip through the rapids above the American Falls down to within a few feet of Goat Island, in an ordinary flat-bottomed boat. The floating ice in the river made the voyage more than usually dangerous. The late Anthony Waller, in an endeavor to make the same trip three years ago, lost his life by being swept over the Falls.

McKinley by Acclamation.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—An informal reception was given J. B. Foraker last night by the Lincoln Club of this city. In the course of a speech Mr. Foraker said: "I believe Gov. William McKinley will be nominated by acclamation. I may say that Gov. McKinley has delegated this work to me, and I think I know whereof I speak."

BETTER THAN REFINED GOLD

Is bodily comfort. This unspeakable boon is denied to many unfortunates for whose ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a promptly helpful remedy. The dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the nervous person troubled with biliousness or chills and fever should lose no time in availing themselves of this comprehensive and genial medicine. It promotes appetite and nightly slumber.

A NEW USE FOR HYPNOTISTS.

Also a Scheme for Poor Actors to Spend a Quiet Summer.

"I see that actors and actresses are flocking back to the Rialto by the hundred," said a local manager yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "Some of them look prosperous after a season on the road, but I'm afraid it won't last long, and that the usual hard struggle to keep body and soul together until next season opens will soon be in order.

"Now, I have a suggestion—a double-barreled idea. You know the country just now is being overrun with hypnotists. The public doesn't seem to care much for them, as has been shown here recently, and I think they could be put to good use.

"I propose that a few of us managers and one good theatrical agent organize a company and call it, say, 'The Actors' Hypnotic Storage and Booking Association.' First we would hire a floor or two of a building. We would arrange tiers of couches along the falls and have the couches fixed so that they could be slid in a framework—in fact, just like the way they do in the Morgue.

"Then, of course, we'd advertise and send out agents. An actor would come to us, a well-known one, and we'd pay him well to start the rush. He'd tell us how long he wanted to be saved from living expenses and what kind of a job he wanted next season. Then our hypnotist would put him asleep. His couch would be pushed into position, and on it would be put a card with his call indicated on it. There would be a rush, I tell you, after that. We'd have all we could attend to by the first of June.

"While the actors and actresses were sleeping and saving money, the theatrical agent could book them. If managers wanted to see samples, we would only have to draw out the couches.

"Would this be a philanthropic scheme? No, Sir, not much! From $3 to $10 a month each, according to location, care, and booking. And think how nice it would be for a man to be nicely stowed away where hunger cannot gnaw or creditors break through and dun. Oh, it's a great scheme!"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:54|Sun sets...6:59|Moon rises...1:10

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
British Queen	Antwerp	April 18
Circassia	Glasgow	April 23
Georgic	Liverpool	April 24
Louisiana	New-Orleans	April 29
Martello	Hull	April 18
Orizaba	Havana	April 30
Peninsular	Lisbon	April 19
Romsdalen	Gibraltar	April 16
Thomas Melville	Gibraltar	April 20
Werkendam	Rotterdam	April 22

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

Buffon	St. Lucia	April 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	May 2
Madiana	St. Thomas	April 30
Noordland	Antwerp	April 25

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Concho	Galveston	April 29
Saratoga	Havana	May 2

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

Edam	Rotterdam	April 25
Germanic	Liverpool	April 29
Lahn	Bremen	April 28

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

Acacia	Gibraltar	April 23
Normannia	Hamburg	April 30
Paris	Southampton	May 2
Patria	Hamburg	April 26
Venezuela	La Guayra	May 2

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Algonquin	May 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	May 5	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Spree	May 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	May 6	W'd Islands	39 Broadway.
Alps	May 6	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
New-York	May 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	May 6	Havana	113 Wall St.
Seminole	May 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Liverpool	May 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	May 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Hibernian	May 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Scandia	May 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 6	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	May 7	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Columbia	May 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Comanche	May 7	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	May 8	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	May 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Adirondack	May 9	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	May 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Rialto	May 9	Newcastle	22 State St.
Circassia	May 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	May 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	May 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	May 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	May 11	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	May 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	May 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	May 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	May 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	May 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Venezuela	May 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
S. of California	May 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	May 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	May 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	May 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	May 16	London	1 Broadway.
Etruria	May 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saale	May 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	May 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	May 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	May 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Havel	May 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	May 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	May 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	May 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	May 21	Plymouth	37 Broadway.
Norwegian	May 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mohawk	May 23	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	May 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	May 23	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	May 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Amsterdam	May 23	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Teyre	May 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	May 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	May 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	May 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	May 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, May 3.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre April 25, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 A. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen April 14, via Christiansand, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS South Cambria, (Br.,) Lloyd, Ponce April 11, via Mayaguez, with mdse and passengers to New-York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Terrier, (Norw.,) Berg, Barbados April 24, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Norw.,) Welbust, Gibara 6 ds, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 2d.

SS Baxter, (Br.,) Stavros, Alexandria April 2, via Gibraltar, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah May 1, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville April 30, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Creole Prince, (Br.,) Dunn, Santos March 28, via St. Lucia April 25, with mdse and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Goldsborough, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tyrian, (Br.,) Crowell, Kingston April 14, via Gibara 28th, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffiths, London April 23, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Bark Vergine della Guardia, (Ita.,) Ferara, Clarenza, Greece, 72 ds, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. W. Parker.

Sailed.

SS Mexico, for Havana; Britannia, for Lisbon.

Ship Carl, for Yokohama.

Bark Frances Fisher, for Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Barkentine Stranger, for Rio Janeiro and Santos.

Notice to Mariners.

Light Vessel No. 48, Off Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that on or about May 20, 1896, Light Vessel No. 48, moored in Long Island Sound, off Cornfield Point, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs and replaced at the same moorings by Relief Light Vessel No. 20. Light Vessel No. 20 will show two reflector lights, but the one at the foremast head will be fixed white, instead of flashing white, while that at the mainmast head will be fixed red, like that on Light Vessel No. 49. During thick or foggy weather a bell will be sounded by hand instead of a ten-inch steam whistle. Light Vessel No. 48 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 3.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Genoa for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Osborne, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
BE WISE.
and secure one of these. Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th St.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

They Who Walk May Ride,

And our sale of cheap bicycles for cash or installment makes it easy for the whole town to be awheel. Don't wait, call to-day, select your bicycle, and pay for it with your spending money. It pays to buy from a responsible house.

Here

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Continued from Page 6.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID or CHILD'S NURSE.—By competent woman as mother's assistant; would assist with sewing or light housekeeping; in country; first-class city reference. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

MAID.—A lady desires a situation for her reliable Protestant maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing to assist with light chamberwork; seven and a half years' reference. Call at present employer's, 137 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Protestant person; thoroughly understands all duties of maid; experienced traveler; hairdresser; highly recommended. M. B., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A young girl, wishing to go to Europe, would be glad to serve as maid to family or lady on the voyage; June or July. Address, one month, Lizzie, 43 Leland Av., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or would travel with a lady; first-class city reference. 206 East 41st St.; ring Hassett's bell.

MAID, &c.—By a young person as maid and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; best city references; city or country. Apply, for two days, at 159 West 36th St.

MAID.—By German maid; competent at her work; good dressmaker; city reference. Advertiser, 115 West 28th St.

MAID.—By French maid and seamstress; city or country. E. S., 793 Columbus Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress in private family; can give eight years' personal references; no objections to country for Summer. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl, as first-class laundress, in a private family; long experience; best city reference. S. S., Box 321, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes to find a place for very competent young woman; first-class laundress or chambermaid. M. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; to assist with chamberwork; best city or country references. 113 West 53d St., Lyon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, with best facilities, family washing by the week or dozen. Mrs. J. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in private family; best personal city reference; country preferred. 119 East 53d St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; small family; good personal references; $20 monthly. Hughes, 884 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class; good city reference; wages, from $22 to $25. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As competent laundress in private family; best city reference from late employer. Call on Monday at 154 West 52d St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family. Address, for two days, 118 East 52d St., Keefe.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, reliable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. 157 East 52d St., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; family washing by the week or dozen; open-air bleaching. 143 East 58th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A., Box 825 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, steady, reliable, woman as good laundress; city or country; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small family; seven years' city reference. 223 West 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French girl as laundress in private family; best city reference. C. K., 873 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; good city reference. G., Box 844 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a small, private family; best city references. K. E., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, care of private house for the Summer; very best city references. Mrs. Sweeney, 234 East 80th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Understands all charges; many years' experience; no objection to country; city reference from last place. A. G., Box 875 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant girl, to take charge of infant; best city reference; city or country. L. K., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, at 124 East 70th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take full charge and bring up on bottle, or would care for invalid; highest references. Dillas, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By young woman to attend invalid during Summer; is a graduate of Dr. Weir Mitchell's system of massage, Swedish movements, and electricity, at the Orthopædic, in Philadelphia; speaks French, German, English; highly recommended by prominent physicians; Lenoir, 369 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By thorough nurse and companion to either aged person or invalid; fully competent to take full charge when a surgical nurse is not required, and willing to look after all household duties; unquestionable reference. M. L. A., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; or small children; neat sewer; good accent; best personal references. Constance, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By German-American as nurse to growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork; experienced; personal city reference. Address, for two days, B. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young German girl, as nurse to one or two children, in fine family; would go to Europe or in the country for the Summer. M. S., care of Mrs. Herrlich, 58 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 223 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By competent Frenchwoman as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience. Call, present employer's, 671 5th Av.

NURSE.—By competent young woman; thoroughly understands care of small or grown children; no objections to travel; first-class city reference. M. J., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as nurse to child over one year, in American family; highest city reference. 253 West 68th St., care of Owens.

NURSE.—By refined, thoroughly competent North German to young or growing children; good French; best city references. M. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated young woman as competent nurse to grown children; best personal city reference. Immediate, Box 327 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young English person of refinement as nurse to grown child, or maid to young lady; understands dressmaking. Valerie, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; best city reference. Miss Armstrong, 844 3d Av.

NURSE.—To growing children; by competent, educated woman; age 34; English; fine sewer; cuts and fits children's clothing; best personal reference. Advertiser, 70 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse in private family; six years' private family reference. Call, Monday, 200 West 84th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse or chambermaid; do plain sewing; highly recommended. Call, Monday, at 118 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By American infant's nurse; take entire charge of baby; personal reference. S. A. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French girl for growing children; do sewing; best city reference. Call, two days, at 206 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to children; in American family; good reference. B. Hoffman, 130 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By young German girl, or good seamstress; has the best city references. 236 West 46th St., care of Allmanritter.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse for one child, from two years old; good city reference. C. D., 221 West 34th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl, speaking no English, as nurse in a good private family. Box 20, care of 325 Bleecker St.

NURSE.—By first-class nurse; take entire charge of baby or children; best city reference; good sewer. A. R., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl, 16 years of age, as nurse; speaks French and English. Helene Rebert, Post Office Box 337, Woodhaven, L. I.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl as nurse; can take entire charge of baby from birth; best reference; city or country. 318 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By competent person as infant's nurse; doctor's reference. 448 West 49th St.; ring McElwee's bell.

NURSE.—By competent girl as nurse to children or invalid person. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 140 West 58th St.

NURSE.—By French nurse for small or growing children. C. G., care of Mrs. Lalanne, 169 West 21st St.

NURSE.—By young French girl to take care of children; best reference. A. T., 240 West 33d St.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl; two years' reference. 110 West 74th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; references. A. W., 156 West 24th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By girl to take care of children and make herself useful; no objection to the country. 207 East 77th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going into the country wishes to place an excellent and obliging maid in either of the above positions. Can be seen, from 10 to 12, Monday morning, at 30 West 49th St.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid; first-class testimonials. Can be seen, for two days, at 32 West 55th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or DRESSMAKER.—Children's clothing; all kinds sewing; rectify, copy; $1 day. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as excellent seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; is thoroughly capable to wait on ladies; best personal city reference. Competent, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young woman in country; will assist in care of house and do sewing; elderly people preferred; board for self and child in lieu of payment. Bois, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—To work with or finish after dressmaker in private family; city reference. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together or separate; one as first-class waitress, who most thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended; the other for light chamberwork and care for grown children; good reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 226 East 36th St., Farell's bell; no cards.

WAITRESS — HOUSEMAID — LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad on May 16 would like to find good places on or after that date for her waitress, (as parlormaid or waitress,) her housemaid, and her laundress. They can be seen at their present employer's, 242 East 15th St., Stuyvesant Square.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid; assist with light charmberwork; best reference. 36 Riverside Drive, near 76th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; plain family preferred; best city references. 114 West 70th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family going to Easthampton or Southampton for Summer; take butler's place. Advertiser, 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private American family; willing to go to the country; good city reference. 311 East 35th St. Mr. Owen.

WAITRESS.—English; trained; expert in dinners, salads, receptions, &c.; good carver; Europe and American references. M. Scott, parlor floor, 329 East 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in small private family; good city reference; seen at present employer's. Call, between 9 and 10, Monday morning, 56 East 57th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up house wishes a place for a Swedish waitress whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 45 East 53d St., Monday, 10 to 1.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; best city reference. M. C., Box 610, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; equal to butler; private family; city or country; city reference. L., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; understands her duties in every detail. V., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; best city references; country for Summer. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a waitress in a private family; seven years' references from last employer. 17 West 48th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; seen at present employer's. Call, Monday, May 4, from 10 to 12 A. M., at 328 West 77th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as a first-class waitress or assist with chamberwork; wages, $20. 241 West 46th St.; ring janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a small private family; best city references. N. K., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl; good, private family; go to country. Present employer's, 42 East 30th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant in private family; competent; best city references. 324 East 60th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl. Can be seen at present employer's, 898 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress. 16 East 41st St., Monday, from 10 to 12.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; family washing at home, or go out by the day; housecleaning; best city reference. K., 222 East 70th St.

WASHING and CLEANING.—By respectable woman; by day. Zuber, 434 3d Av., first floor.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANING.—By respectable young woman to clean offices and new buildings or to scrub. Mrs. Hennessy, 350 East 23d St.

CLEANING OF OFFICES, BUSINESS PLACES of any kind.—By experienced woman. Mrs. Griffith, 111 West 16th St.

JANITRESS.—By a competent woman to take full charge of school or clubhouse; best reference. Brogan, 270 West 128th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER — TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, rapid, and accurate. Moderate Salary, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

TEACHER or COMPANION.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; for the Summer in the country as teacher or companion for board only; highest references. Literature, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

TO EUROPE.—Norwegian lady, well educated, would accompany lady going to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 190 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET—MAID, &c.—By an English couple; man as butler or valet, or both; wife as maid, seamstress, or nurse; seven years in last place; or would like to travel. C. H., 1,094 Third Av.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; single-handed; competent in his duties; willing and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. Grey, care of Mrs. de Coppet, Dakota, West 72d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French Swiss couple; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended for capacities, good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad will highly recommend her butler; honest, sober, trustworthy; most invaluable servant; four years in my employ. William, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; competent for private family; well recommended; sober; industrious; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER, &c.—COOK.—By married couple; man as butler or valet; wife as cook; highly recommended from last situation. Henry, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler, who has lived in her service two years; obliging, sober, honest, and trustworthy. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By English couple; thorough servants; wife first-class cook; good references. M. G., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a fully competent young man of neat appearance; nearly eighteen months in present place; good references. A. B., 438 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—French; experienced; strictly sober, industrious; tall; reference from present employer; family going abroad. David, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; sober, honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; good city references. Louis, care of Ardin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a first-class butler or valet; thoroughly experienced; Frenchman; best reference; call at present employer's. E. L., 4 East 46th St.

BUTLER and VALET or SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly competent and trustworthy with his duties; best city personal references; speaks four languages. William, 397 5th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, English, in country; good valet; wife first-class cook; excellent reference; disengaged. H., 257 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—English; would take good second man's place; personal references. W. D., 305 East 11th St.

BUTLER.—English; married man; family going abroad; thoroughly competent and sober. Can be seen, at present employer's, 11 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—A lady desires a situation for her butler, who is thoroughly reliable and capable. Present employer can be seen, at 8 East 69th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Swiss; single; just disengaged; good waiter; personal city reference. Swiss, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—Disengaged; first-class city references as to personal character. S. W., 242 West 39th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; have first-class references; four years in last place. M. W., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Good traveler; for Summer, also butler; references. B., 165 West 19th St.

BUTLER.—By young man, with first-class city reference; long experience; city or country. P. L., 143 West 28th St., second floor.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; highly recommended from last place. H., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man as butler; eight years' first-class city reference. Butler, 1,096 3d Av., Times Branch.

BUTLER.—English; height, 5 feet 11 inches; first-class references from best city families. Fordham, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; first-class references; last employers seen. E. Dames, care Dr. Richy, 162 East 40th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—French; sober, honest, industrious; first-class references. H. F., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class references. Caroy, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; good city references. R. C., 188 Central Park West.

BUTLER.—As butler in private family; city or country; ten years' experience; best of references from late employer. 83 Washington Place.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; highest English and American references; present employer going to Europe. F. R., 2 East 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Family leaving town wishes to recommend a thoroughly competent man as butler; is also a good valet; where second man or parlormaid is kept; is willing and obliging, sober, honest, trustworthy; will be disengaged when suited. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend very highly French butler for his capability, sobriety, and honesty; speaks English fluently; understands good French cooking; has over six and eleven years' former references; good valet; age, 37. Batel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; leaves on account of family going to Europe; can be seen at present employer's. Joseph, 13 East 68th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife to care for house for Summer; in city; wife first-class laundress; capable of doing the finest work; also cleaning; best personal references. C. S., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—By reliable married couple, to take care of house, furnished or unfurnished; good reference. Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CARETAKER.—By a n American couple; would like to care for a house for the Summer; best of reference; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

CARETAKERS.—By a man and wife, Germans, care of gentleman's residence for Summer or longer; will give good reference from present employers. Otto Bloom, 52 Wall St., Room 46.

CARETAKERS.—By young married couple to care for private house for Summer; can be highly recommended. 265 East 32d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—A thoroughly clean and respectable American couple, without children, would like the care of gentleman's house for the Summer; wife excellent cook and manager; husband employed during the day; best reference. Reliable, Box 224 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Man and wife would take care of house for Summer; well recommended. C. Deltschman, care of Siebrecht & Wadley, 409 5th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple to take care of private house for Summer months; no children; good references. Hindley, 219 East 28th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple; wife first-class French cook; man take care of horse; willing and obliging; prefer where French is spoken. Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By small Protestant family to take care of private house for Summer; highest references. M., 311 East 38th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Respectable family wishes care of private house; references first-class. J. J. Serony, 237 West 40th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In family, yacht, or otherwise; by French chef; good in all branches; first-class references. L. G., 139 West 26th St., near Broadway.

CHEF.—French; in private family; first-class city reference. D. F., Box 889 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—French; speaks English fluently; strictly economical and good manager; can take full charge. Catel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman in private family; first-class city and Paris references. Chef, 121 West 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, GROOM.—Thoroughly competent; skillful rider, driver; highest references; temperate, obliging, industrious; country preferred; moderate expectations; smart appearance. Single, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart appearance; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; splendid credentials for civility, faithfulness, sobriety, reliability; expert rider, driver; moderate expectations. Reliable, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent; unimpeachable testimonials, prominent families; stylish appearance; skillful driver; temperate, obliging; moderate expectations; city or country. Attentive, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful. Charles A. Dards, 341 Madison Av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Single; young; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; clean appearance; sober; personal and written recommendations; willing and obliging; moderate expectations. Coachman, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; English; strictly temperate, and thoroughly competent for the care of horses, carriages, and harness. W. B., Post Office Box 229, Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Useful; single; three years' experience; highest personal references; sober, honest, industrious, respectful; moderate wages; country preferred. Willing, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best references; city or country. T. M., Seaman's stables, 76th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN—COOK—By a thoroughly competent couple; Protestant; 33 and 30; no family; as careful city driver; strictly sober and reliable; wife a plain or fancy cook; good city reference; wages moderate. Smith, 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful driver and will be found obliging; can give best of reference from last employer. A. D., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his duties; careful driver; willing and obliging; locate anywhere; no children; sober, neat, clean; personal reference. C airy, Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages, and everything connected with gentleman's place; willing and obliging; best references from last employer. M., 149 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure a permanent place for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend to any gentleman desiring his services; married man. J. McDonough, 78 to 80 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN or GENERAL MAN.—By single man; age, 25; had full care of gentlemen's places in country and beach; best references. Grant, 531 3d Av., care Miller.

COACHMAN.—Single; present employer, giving up horses, wishes to recommend him to any one wanting a reliable man. Present employer, 837 Madison Av. Mrs. Richard Arnold.

COACHMAN.—By a single, steady German; careful city driver; best city references; city or country; strictly sober and reliable. B. Grezat, 230 East 127th St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure permanent place for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend to any gentleman; single. I., 478 3d Av. Butler.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; medium size; experienced driver; city or country; first-class personal reference. Her; temperate; willing and obliging. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. James, 412 4th Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; best reference from last employer, who can be seen. H. M., 587 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands the care of horses, carriages, cows, and poultry; gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man; single; Protestant; understands his business in both branches; moderate wages; total abstainer; can furnish good references. William, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to obtain a situation for a thoroughly satisfactory coachman, now in his employ. Thomas McLean, Esq., 35 West 73d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and harness; good driver and rider; best reference. 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By German; age 32; tall; good appearance; married; no children; recommended by former and present employers; steady place only. Rob B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly sober and reliable young man on gentleman's place; willing and obliging; good references. Joseph, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By French couple; no children; city or country; man as coachman, or to do anything; wife as cook or chambermaid; good reference. A. B. Vernier, 111 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman or groom; country preferred; willing and obliging; good city reference; Protestant. 142 East 84th St. Caldwell.

COACHMAN.—In city or country; one who can be recommended by present and former employer; both can be seen. J. N., 116 East 75th St.; two days.

COACHMAN.—Single; neat in appearance, good city driver; understands his business thoroughly; strictly sober, honest, and reliable; best references. John, 29 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Who understands his business, and will be recommended by present employer, who can be seen. Call, two days, 837 Madison Av.

COACHMAN. Thoroughly understands his duties; sober; careful driver; first-class references. William Bryan, 517 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—German; thoroughly understands his business; generally useful; good city reference. Adolph, 198 Chambers St., cigar store.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is a good driver; smart with horses; will be found willing and obliging; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young North of Ireland Protestant as coachman; city or country; best of reference. R. S., 119 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; disengaged on account of family going away; twelve years' references, personal and written. M. K., 232 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Single, English; city or country; strictly temperate; excellent references. E. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; has twelve years' best city reference; wages moderate. J. M. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Competent; six years' personal references; English. F. B., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Frenchman; married; five years' city reference; good driver; city or country. J. S., 149 West 32d St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; six years' references; city driver; turns out horses and traps in first-class style. Employer's, 65 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—English; single; age, 28; understands his business. F. B., 140 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; for one or two horses and make himself useful. Francis, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Twelve years with present employer. 115 West 54th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; single; city or country; well recommended. Spafford, 18 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—In country for Summer; can take care of garden. Graham, 534 9th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; understands the business in all its branches; perfectly experienced; city and Brooklyn driver; willing to take charge of gentleman's place; absolutely sober, honest, willing, and trustworthy; city or country; first-class reference. Coachman, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 5 feet 10 inches; aged 32; a careful city driver; six years' first-class city reference; will be disengaged on account of family going to Europe; can handle four or tandem if required; family can be seen. Coachman, care of Clifford, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants a place for his coachman; experienced with coach, saddle, and road horses; fourteen years' city and Brooklyn references; strictly sober and reliable; German; age, 31; single; stylish driver; highly recommended. Coachman, 182 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly intelligent about horses, carriages, harness; understand complete care of gentleman's stable; experienced city and country driver; personal and written recommendations for competency, sobriety. Mac, care Burr & Co., Broadway and 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; stylish driver; several years' unsurpassed recommendations; prominent (accessible) city families; temperate, honest, obliging; city or country; moderate expectations. John, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Wife fine laundering assistant; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, lawns; unsurpassed testimonials; courteous, obliging, temperate; skillful, stylish driver; country preferred. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; several years' unquestionable references from prominent metropolitan families; skillful, stylish driver; temperate, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Courteous, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 1618-38th.

COACHMAN, &c.—By coachman and generally useful man; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a thoroughly competent married man; 34; Swede; understands the care of fine horses, carriages; careful city driver; strictly sober and reliable; no incumbrance; good references. Smith, 120 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; American; understands care of horses, carriages; first-class stylish driver; of neat appearance; strictly sober; eight years' reference from present and former employer. Frank, 158 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up his horses wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly reccommend; will be found willing and obliging; ten years' city reference from present employer, 161 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; twenty years best city reference; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to personally. T. C., 101 East 59th St., McDonald's stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; strictly temperate; experienced city driver; thoroughly understands his business; best city references; no objection to country. A. G., 235 West 30th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; five years' best city references. A. K., 117 West 46th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—As companion and secretary or to care for invalid, by medical student in senior year; excellent professional and business references; no objection to traveling. H. F. H., 55 Brook St., New-Brighton, S. I.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young gentleman as companion and attendant to gentleman; no objections to traveling. Box 207 Times.

COMPANION or VALET.—By a genteel American. Present employer, 146 West 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a private gentleman's place; to take entire charge; French; age, 42; married; one girl; practical, thorough experience in Europe and America as a professional gardener; best references. D. Monlin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By first-class man in all work, and wisest management of country place; references for charge of fine places, the last being the Masury place at Moriches, L. I.; married; son to help if required. W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a married German as first-class gardener; understands the care of horses and cows and to take charge of gentleman's country place; first-class reference. George Kull, 254 Tremont Av., Up Town.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly qualified in the cultivation of orchids, roses, greenhouse plants, graperies, peachhouse, vegetables, lawns, and improvements; best testimonials. E., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Practical knowledge of greenhouse, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; excellent references; Scotch; married; age 38. Alex. E. Hogg, Bayville, L. I.

GARDENER.—French; married; age, 42; one girl; take charge of gentleman's place; experienced in greenhouse vegetables, stock, management of help; best references; speaks English. D. Moulin, care of E. Petit, 140 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—Married, no children, with long experience in all branches of horticulture, flowers, vegetables, fruits, landscape work; charge of private place; best reference. Gardener, 73 East 4th St.

GARDENER.—English; thoroughly understands fruit and plant growing, flower and kitchen garden; excellent references. Ashbey, 513 West 57th St.

GARDENER.—Single; Protestant; understands care of fruit, flowers, lawn, and vegetables; best of city references. A. B., care of Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—First-class; German; small family; good references; to take care of gentleman's place, with greenhouses. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

GARDENER.—By a single Protestant; understands care of fruit, flowers, lawn, and vegetables; best of city references. S. B., care Bridgman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By Frenchman; first-class gardener; in a private family; would take care of horses; good references. Mabille, 263 West 13th St.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands the business well; good milker; good references. Gardener, 339 West 32d St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a first-class young man; about one year in the country; highly recommended; willing to make himself generally useful about gentleman's place; not afraid of work. W. B., 32 East 32d St., private stable.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; can drive; sober and obliging; city or country; best references. T. C., 200 West 50th St., first floor.

GROOM.—By single young Scotchman; thoroughly experienced; horses, harness, carriages; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best references. M. D., Box 290, 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM.—By a groom; lately landed; willing and obliging. Call, three days, J. M., 122 West 54th St.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—Excellent driver; best city reference. Call at stable 119 West 51st St.; can see employer for two days.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young Englishman; age, 23; thoroughly experienced and understands valeting; first-class personal reference. C. W., care of Mr. Graham, 226 East 25th St.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—By young man; age, 23; Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; well recommended by present employer. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 189 Madison Av.

SECOND MAN.—By Swede; age, 25; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. Johnnson C. Lillie, 207 East 25th St.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—Scotch; 5 feet 11 inches; where three are kept; just disengaged; excellent references from first city families. Carter, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—Scotch; 5 feet 11 inches; where three are kept; excellent references from first-class city families. Carter, Box 269 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By young Scotchman; thoroughly understands waiting, silver, &c.; city references. W. R., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Where parlormaid is kept; English; age 26; tall, neat appearance, and competent; personal reference. 57 East 53d St., present employer's.

SECOND MAN.—Swede; family going to Europe; personal reference. A. W., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her second man before breaking up home for the Summer. 808 Madison Av.

SECOND MAN or SECOND STEWARD ON yacht; good city reference. F. Wright, 820 3d Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, age 24, as second man or single handed; best of references. C. B., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—In first-class private family; would take a place as single-handed also; best city reference. F. H., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man under a butler; willing and obliging; good city reference. J. T., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; tall; first-class references from best city families. Bates, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Highly recommended; family going abroad May 6. Hutt, 245 East 17th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; thoroughly understands indoor work, driving, and milking; generally useful; city or country; A1 reference as to honesty, sobriety; no cards. M. M., 173 West 78th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Lately landed; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place or work in stables. C. G., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man just landed; is strong; experienced around a gentleman's house; willing and obliging; kind to horses; references. 313 East 32d St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, lately landed, speaks no English, as useful man in private family; honest and reliable. Adolph, care of Chappuis, 331 7th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young American as janitor or porter or house man in private family; present employer can be seen. H. C. Evans, 1,265 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—To one or more gentlemen; by a well-trained young man; in good families; nearly eighteen months in present place; first-class references. A. B., 438 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Valets.

VALET.—By a competent man as valet, with private family; long experience; speaks several languages; good reference. 11 East 42d St., S. Kefalas.

VALET or ATTENDANT.—Thoroughly experienced; would travel; English. Hugo, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; good traveler. B. E., 1,026 3d Av.

Waiters.

HEAD WAITER.—By a young man as head waiter in hotel or restaurant, or as steward in a club; either city or country; have first-class references; speaks several languages. V. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

WAITER.—By a Frenchman; neat appearance; also good valet; sober, obliging; good city references. D. D., 146 West 68th St., care of Smiler.

WAITER or VALET.—By colored man as waiter or valet; useful man; good reference. C. H., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and COMPANION TO INVALID or Traveling Gentleman Mentally or Otherwise Afflicted.—By competent Frenchman; active, well educated, and neat; speaks English fluently; highest references from prominent families and physicians. J. B., Box 28, 1,242 Broadway.

BILL CLERK.—By a young man, 21, as bill clerk, office assistant, or assistant bookkeeper; A1 references; salary to start, $8. W. K. Booth, care A. Williams, 237 Willis Av.

COOK.—By a Frenchman as first-class cook; private family; best references; city

DEATH OF GEORGE S. COE

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Financier of International Reputation, Whose Services to New-York and the Entire Country Were of Immense Value—Originator of the Plan That Saved the Nation's Credit in the Time of the War—Eighty Years Old.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., May 3.—George Simmons Coe who for many years was President of the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, died this morning at his home in this place of paralysis. He had been in poor health for three years, in the course of which he had had four paralytic strokes. It was the fifth stroke that ended his life.

Mr. Coe was born in Newport, R. I., March 27, 1817. His educational advantages were decidedly limited, for his student days in the common school ended at the age of fourteen years, when he found employment in a small country store. He worked in the store four years, and then obtained a small position in a country bank, which he kept till 1838, when he moved to New-York.

He remained for six years in New-York in the employ of Prime, Ward & King, bankers, and then went to Cincinnati, only to return a few years later, to become a partner in the banking firm of Gilbert, Coe & Johnson. The firm failed in 1854, and dissolved, and Mr. Coe obtained the appointment of cashier in the American Exchange Bank, and in 1869, when fifty-two years of age, he became the bank's President. Before Mr. Coe was elevated to the position of President he had gained an enviable reputation among financial men. He assumed the management of his institution at a critical period. The business community had just recovered from the disastrous crash of 1857. The failures of that year had been followed by an era of great productiveness and economy, and in 1860 and 1861 larger balances of coin than ever before had been imported from Europe. The banks were transacting their business on a specie basis, paid coin for all balances at the Clearing House, and redeemed their circulating notes in coin. But the financial condition of the Government was unsatisfactory, and the fear of impending war produced a general curtailment of credit throughout the loyal States. Great problems engaged the attention of financiers, and in this work Mr. Coe took a prominent and important part.

To state clearly and comprehensively Mr. Coe's relations to THE TIMES it would be necessary to review all the financial legislation of the war period, but it will be sufficient now to recall some of the most striking events, and particularly the circumstances leading to the suspension of specie payments in December, 1861. It was not till after the battle of Bull Run that the public or the Government began to realize the magnitude of the conflict. After that disaster, Salmon P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, came to New-York, and invited all persons who were supposed to have capital at command to meet him for conference at the house of John J. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. A great many men of various occupations and circumstances responded to the invitation. The situation was earnestly discussed, and Mr. Coe suggested a plan that immediately attracted the attention of the Secretary and the bankers present. It can be summarized best in his own language, from a letter written by him to E. G. Spaulding, "Father of the National banking system," in 1875.

His plan involved the "uniting of the banks of the North by some organization that would combine them into an efficient and inseparable body for the purpose of advancing the capital of the country upon Government bonds in large amounts, and through their clearing-house facilities and other well-known expedients to distribute them in smaller sums among the people in a manner that would secure active co-operation among the members in this special work, while in all other respects each bank could pursue its independent business. This suggestion was presented to the consideration of the banks at a meeting called for that purpose at the American Exchange Bank on the following day, and was so favorably entertained as to secure the appointment of a committee of ten bank officers to give it form and coherence."

The committee referred to in Mr. Coe's letter reported unanimously in favor of Mr. Coe's plan, and it was accepted and adopted by the banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The manner of the action marked the times. A financial scheme that involved a great system of credit, to be operated by individuals of different political opinions, was perfected, adopted, and put into execution within a month after its first suggestion.

"So vast a responsibility," Mr. Coe remarked in his letter to Mr. Spalding, "involving figures of such magnitude, had never before been attempted in this country, and the assumption of it with such promptitude was without precedent in history. The capitals of the banks thus associated made an aggregate of $120,000,000, an amount greater than the Bank of England and the Bank of France combined, each of which institutions had been found sufficient for the gigantic struggles of those great nations from time to time in conflict with all Europe."

A great merit of this bank combination at that critical moment consisted in the fact that it fully committed the hesitating capital of the North and East to the support of the Government. It may be supposed that the bank officers trembled at the magnitude and responsibility of the undertaking, "but," to quote from Mr. Coe again, "all doubt and hesitation were instantly removed, and perfect unanimity was secured by the question, 'What if we do not unite?'"

By no means the least achievement of Mr. Coe's career was the origination and execution of the policy that averted a terrible financial crash in 1884. When the Marine and Metropolitan Banks went down, everybody feared a season of disasters that would end they knew not where, and would include no one dared think whom. The Metropolitan seemed destined to carry down with it scores of other concerns, and the great need was for some way to float its liabilities on the general market. Mr. Coe devised the way. It was a combination of all the banks in the city that undertook what no one, or no ten of them, could have accomplished, and the impending ruin was averted. Not to go into the details of the plan, it is enough to state that just before it went into operation Metropolitan stock went begging at 7, par value 100.

Mr. Coe was very active in the American Bankers' Association, which was organized in 1875. He was its first Chairman of the Executive Committee, and its third President.

He was the founder of the Children's Aid Society of New-York and served as its Treasurer until he resigned this year. He was senior Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and a Director in the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company. He was a Director of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company and, was connected with the Directorates of many other corporations. He was a Trustee of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church and an Elder in the Presbyterian church at Englewood, where he lived for the past thirty-five years.

Mr. Coe leaves a wife and two children. His son, Edward, is in the South American commission trade, with offices in New-York. His daughter, Alice, is the wife of J. M. Montgomery of New-York.

The funeral services will be held in the Englewood Presbyterian Church Tuesday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. A special train will leave New-York at 3:30 o'clock from the foot of Chambers Street for the benefit of those desiring to attend the funeral.

Staten Island Electric Railroad.

After months of delay, the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company yesterday began to run its cars across the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad tracks, at Clifton. This makes the road continuous from Port Richmond almost to South Beach. Near South Beach the road is tied up with an injunction which prevents the laying of tracks in front of the King property. It is expected the injunction will be dissolved and the road completed to the beach by the 1st of June. The crossing of the steam railroad track obviates a change of cars at that point. This change was a disagreeable one, and was dreaded by patrons of the road, as it involved stepping off into mud at most times, and always the crossing of the tracks on foot.

An Urgent Call.

From Harlem Life.

George—Whew! What can be the matter? Telegram says, "Come home, immediately."

George, (rushing into his suburban home, one hour later)—Tell me quick, my dear. What is it?

Young Wife—The baby said, "Mamma."

"THE HYMNS OF THE ORDINAL."

Bishop Potter Delivers Another Lecture on Church Songs.

"The Hymns of the Ordinal" was the subject of Bishop Potter's lecture yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The lecture was one of a series delivered under the auspices of the Church Club of New-York on the liturgical hymns of the Church.

Bishop Potter began by picturing society as it passed out of the lower conditions into the higher. If this had been true of the human race, he said, it had also been true of the government of the Church.

In the ordinal of the Church in the early days great simplicity was used. From the earliest history the ordinal had been a prominent feature of worship. It was described in the Scriptures, and largely associated with the lives of the Apostles.

As the Church life advanced and became more complex, the ordinal grew with it in certain directions. The danger of unworthiness, which increased as the Church grew, had fortunately been most carefully guarded against.

Bishop Potter described the various liturgies of the different nations, down to the well-known pontifical of Salisbury, which was the base of the liturgy of the Episcopal Church.

The Bishop then spoke of the early Latin poets and their songs. St. Paul, he said, began his sermon on the Hill of Mars with the words of Latin poets. In all the heathen religions, as far back as history could tell of, songs were used in their rites. Gradually these began to contain words. As society grew so grew the songs, and the more fixed became their place, even in the heathen worship of the period.

St. Ignatius was the first to bring the hymns into the Church. He adapted them from the songs of the Latin and Greek poets. Dr. Neal, the great translator of hymns, states that the early Greek Church had over 5,000 hymns used in the various parts of its worship. St. Hillary was one of the earliest of the Greek hymn writers.

The "Veni Creator Spiritus" was one of the oldest hymns extant. There was no more interesting page in history than the development of this hymn, which dated back to the beginning of Christian society. The idea of the song was that of Notken, to whom it came while watching and listening to the hum of a water wheel at a mill.

He wrote a song and sent it to Charles the Bold, the grandson of Charlemagne, who wrote the original Latin hymn first used. Through a thousand years it had been handed down. Blunt was the authority for the statement. Dryden, the great translator of hymns, translated the hymn into English in 1622.

It was not the oldest, not the most beautiful hymn in the Church, but it was particularly adapted to Christian worship, representing order, proportion, and purpose, the three great attributes of the Creator.

It had been found necessary in the first adaptation of the hymn to change its meter. This had been found necessary with all of the Greek and Latin poems and hymns adapted. The meter of the original writer was scholastic, and the transformation into hymns of praise had added rhyme to rhythm.

In concluding his lecture, Bishop Potter read the hymn in the original Latin, as written by Notken.

"LA LOIE" ONLY TIRED.

Reports of Her Serious Illness Are Unfounded.

Loie Fuller, the serpentine skirt dancer, is so exhausted by her recent tour that she is about to take several weeks' complete rest

It was reported yesterday that she had fallen a victim to nervous prostration, and that it would be necessary for her to spend some weeks in her uncle's sanitarium to restore her health. It was also said that she had been forced to abandon her Californian tour. The chief cause of her illness was reported to be worry on account of her mother's health.

Mr. Stephens, Loie Fuller's manager, denied all these stories in behalf of his principal.

"Miss Fuller," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday in the Marlborough Hotel, where Miss Fuller's party is staying, "is completely fagged out by her tour. She went through all the large cities of the West east of Kansas City, giving only one night to each. This kept her in a railway car from twelve to twenty hours a day. In some cities she arrived at 7 o'clock in the evening, gave a performance, and left at 11 o'clock the same night, to travel until the middle of next day before reaching the next city.

"The tour, as originally proposed, is now finished, and Miss Fuller did not intend to play again in this country until after her foreign tour. It is true that she had a good offer from San Francisco, but she immediately declined it.

"The report that her mother's illness was worrying Miss Fuller is unfounded. Mrs. Fuller had an apoplectic stroke last Summer, but has almost completely recovered from the effects of it, and is now well. As Miss Fuller's uncle, Dr. Bigelow, has no sanitarium, it would be hard for her to go there. She will go to the mountains or the seaside, or wherever she chooses, and a short period of rest will make her all right again."

LETTER CARRIERS' BILL SAFE.

New-York Branch Assured that It Will Be Passed by Congress.

Empire Branch, No. 36, of the National Association of Letter Carriers held its regular monthly meeting at Bloomingdale Hall, Sixtieth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. John N. Parsons presided and Charles P. Kelly was the Secretary.

Charles H. Cutler of Boston, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, reported that the House bill providing that mail carriers shall be paid $1,200 a year after four years' service had been favorably reported by the committee to which it had been referred and had been placed on the House calendar.

He said that Congressmen Quigg and Cummings of New-York had worked hard for the bill, and he was confident it would be passed by a good majority.

Joseph F. Vickery, Secretary of the National organization and editor of The Postal Review, the organization's official organ, corroborated Mr. Cutler's report. He declared the bill was sure to become a law.

Richard Quinn of Philadelphia, President of the National organization, made a report port of his recent tour through the country. He declared that the organization was in a prosperous condition. Although but five years old, it already numbered 14,000 members and had branches in over 600 cities. These reports were received with applause.

Nominations were made for delegates to the next National convention, to be held the first week in September at Grand Rapids, Mich. The New-York quota is 70, but 150 nominations were made. The delegates will be chosen at the next regular meeting.

Among those nominated were John N. Parsons, M. A. Fitzgerald, Charles P. Kelly, Ernest Ecke, Charles McCarthy, William H. Kunz, John Casey, and William Malloy.

Father Malone's Dual Celebration.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone of Sts. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, will be seventy-five years old next Friday. On that occasion the scholars attached to the church will give an entertainment at which, it is expected, Mayor Wurster will be present. The opening address will be delivered by Master Joseph O'Keefe, and there will be other addresses by the young people. The celebration will be of a dual character, as the eminent divine will on the same day celebrate the completion of the fifty-second year of his work in that parish. The Rev. Father Malone is one of the members of the Board of Regents of the State University.

Dinner to Elbert Rappleye.

Elbert Rappleye, managing editor of The Jersey City Journal, who while acting as correspondent for New-York newspapers was expelled from Cuba by the Spanish Government, was dined Saturday evening at the Press Club by newspaper friends. James B. Townsend presided. Murat Halstead, who was in Cuba, and J. Frank Clark of The United Press told of Mr. Rappleye's success while there. Among others who spoke were the Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union College; Joseph Howard, Jr., and Foster Coates, Marshall P. Wilder, Alfred E. Pearsall, George Graham, and Richard T. Percy furnished the entertainment.

SHERIFF TOFFEY'S FIGHT

ENFORCING SUNDAY LAWS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Will Not Permit the Sale of Liquor in Hudson County, N. J., Because Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, the Republican Leader, Prevented Him from Being Elected a Delegate to the National Convention in St. Louis—Nearly All Saloons Closed.

The political fight between Sheriff Toffey of Hudson County and Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, the Republican leader in Jersey City, in which the New-Jersey State excise law is being used by the Sheriff as a club with which to punish Col. Dickinson and his friends, the saloon keepers of Jersey City and Hoboken, for preventing his selection as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, was continued yesterday. Acting upon orders issued by Chief Murphy of the Jersey City police and Chief Donovan of the Hoboken police, nearly every saloon in those cities was closed yesterday, and a number of saloon keepers who disregarded orders were arrested.

The two Chiefs were obliged to issue such orders because they were threatened by the Grand Jury with indictment if they failed to close the saloons. As the Grand Jury was selected by Sheriff Toffey, the Chiefs are in the Sheriff's power, and can do nothing less than their duty, however distasteful it may be to them. But it is alleged that the saloon keepers have a good friend in the person of Charles H. Winfield, Prosecutor of the Pleas, who has invariably drawn indictments against them under a section of the law which fixes the penalty for their offenses at a fine of $20 and costs, whereas he might cause their indictment under the Werts law of 1888, which imposes a fine of $500 or two years' imprisonment. Up to the present time no saloon keeper indicted by the Grand Jury has been fined more than $5 and costs. This fact has been the cause of much criticism of Mr. Winfield, but it has had no effect. It was said in Jersey City and Hoboken yesterday that as soon as the Grand Jury now in session adjourns the saloons will again be as wide open on Sundays as on other days of the week. Of course, the police officials blandly declared that the innovation was to be a permanent thing, though they could not explain why the excise law had been so overlooked in the past, or what had spurred them into vigilance so suddenly.

A great many New-Yorkers who did not believe the excise law would be enforced in Hoboken yesterday crossed the river for beer. They were intensely disgusted when, at the very threshold to Hoboken, they saw saloons actually closed. There was no doubt about it, for shades were up and bars were exposed, showing that no business was being transacted. They rubbed their eyes to see if they were awake, and some, thinking they had made a mistake, asked policemen which side of the river they were on. The policemen, who sympathized with them, told them as gently as they could that they were really in Hoboken, but that, owing to circumstances over which they had lost all control, the Sunday flow of beer was temporarily checked. The thirsty pilgrims wandered aimlessly up Washington Street, but on every hand they found saloons tightly closed. The only sign of animation on that thoroughfare was a Salvation Army meeting near Police Headquarters, that sang "Come, Drink of the Fountain of Life."

Fourteenth Street, which is in the north end of Hoboken and seems to have been opened expressly for saloons, with which it is lined, was one of the few localities in the city where beer could be obtained by strangers. And even there a strict watch was kept by spotters to prevent the entrance of "suspicious characters," and no one who looked like a spy was admitted. Access to saloons there was usually had through adjoining restaurants.

The law was more strictly enforced in Jersey City. There the police were on their mettle, and it was a courageous saloon keeper who opened his place. Those who did so were arrested in nearly every instance.

Sunday Laws in Bayonne.

The Bayonne police, acting under orders from Chief McNeill, yesterday enforced the prohibitory Sunday liquor-selling provisions of the city's excise ordinance. The frequent visits paid to the sixscore saloons resulted in the detection of half a dozen violations of the law. The offenders will be reported in the Bayonne Police Court this morning. The penalty prescribed by the municipal ordinance for a violation is a fine of $20 and costs. Eight offenders detected last Sunday were fined Thursday. The proprietors of hotels and roadhouses on the Newark Bay and Kill Von Kull shores yesterday followed their course of last Sunday, and served beer and liquor to those guests who also ordered something to eat.

DISTINGUISHED LOOKING PRISONER

He Is Charged with Obtaining Money by False Pretense.

Central Office Detective Doran yesterday arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court an elderly, well-dressed, and distinguished-looking man on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Information concerning the nature of the offense or the identity of the prisoner was refused by the detective, and the prisoner also declined to talk or even give his name and address.

According to the affidavit made by the detective, which took the place of the usual complaint, the prisoner is Richard H. Morgan, forty-eight years old, of Unionport, N. Y. It is claimed he secured money under false pretense from Leopold Steglitz of 58 East Sixty-sixth Street. The affidavit asked that Morgan be remanded until to-day for further examination. This request was granted by Magistrate Simms, and bail was fixed at $1,000. The complainant was not present.

In the rear of the courtroom sat an elegantly dressed woman, accompanied by a fine-looking elderly man. The latter asked to be accepted as bondsman. When asked the value of the property he had to offer he said he had an equity of $1,800. The Magistrate said he did not consider it sufficient security for a one-thousand-dollar bond.

As the prisoner left the court the well-dressed woman, who appeared to be his wife, rushed forward and kissed him fervently, but said nothing. Neither the woman nor the man with her would give their names or talk of the charges against Morgan.

NEGRO PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED.

A Conference to be Held by Graduates of Atlanta University.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—Atlanta University, at its approaching commencement, will inaugurate a series of conferences of its graduates to discuss the condition of negroes living in cities. There are about 1,250,000 of such negroes, or one-sixth of the entire negro population of the country. Their condition differs widely from that of the plantation negroes, and gives rise to a set of problems of great interest and importance, not only to themselves, but to the white race as well.

These problems are being studied carefully by some of the graduates of Atlanta University, and their investigations will form the basis of the proposed conferences. As a large majority of the graduates are working for the uplifting of their race in the cities and larger towns of the South, their opportunities for such investigations are unrivaled, and it expected that some valuable results may be secured.

The special subject of the first conference will be the reduction of mortality among negroes living in cities. Carefully compiled data as to the present high death rate will be presented, its causes will be sought, and remedies will be suggested. The preliminary direction of the conference is in the hands of one of the Trustees of the university, George G. Bradford of Boston, who is in consultation with Prof. Edward Cummings of Harvard and other specialists in sociology.

WILL MR. DEPEW PLEASE EXPLAIN?

Has He Taken Both Sides of the Woman's Suffrage Question?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in an address to the forty-seven women who received their diplomas as Bachelors of Law from the University of the City of New-York on April 29, said, in part: "The familiar idea through all time has been that the sphere of woman was in the house and in the domestic circle." This Mr. Depew deprecated. "Fortunately for our country and our times," he said, "women are in evidence in every department of our American life."

Mr. Depew, as an argument to advance his theory, said: "In the complex conditions of our civilization there are as many women as men dependent upon their own resources to make a living, or their own brains and judgment to protect and care for property. That women fail to receive the same remuneration as their brothers, that their services are rewarded with starvation wages, and that the courts are crowded with cases of women of property being defrauded, deceived, and robbed, is due to the continual working of that senseless and vicious maxim, written large over the doors of Employment and Education, 'You cannot pass these portals without becoming unsexed.'"

I confess myself puzzled by Dr. Depew's own words, for just before saying this he said, as we have quoted above, that "women are in evidence in every department of our American life. They are in Literature, in Journalism, in the Professions, in the Trades, in Art, and especially in Education."

Will Mr. Depew kindly explain, then, what "doors of employment and education" are closed to women? Those doors that, opened, would relieve them from the terrible condition which he pictures above? Has Mr. Depew forgotten that he said in an address before the Working Women's Protective Union that "there are 100,000 working women in this city, and they get on an average only about two or three dollars a week, and they have no other means of support. For 2,000 years Christianity has been endeavoring to ameliorate and elevate the condition of women. Among savages they are beasts of burden; among barbarians and Mohammedans they are toys and slaves, but among us, notwithstanding that my friends, the Woman's Suffrage Association, have not got all they wanted, woman has every right that man has and every privilege, except the right to vote, and the right to vote would not protect her in just the things that we are looking after to-night."

As the society to which he spoke has for its object "especially to provide women with legal protection from the frauds and impositions of unscrupulous employers," were not "the things" referred to the same as those to which he refers in this later address?

Mr. Depew said, also: "If a brother and sister equally equipped go out into the world for employment, there are ten places open for the brother where there is one for the sister." Does not that fact find solution in the assertion that the men do the work better than women? Mr. Depew continues: "If there are a thousand hands eagerly stretched out for work which requires only a hundred, they underbid one another to the point of starvation. Women have always labored and are still laboring under this terrific disadvantage. Had every avenue of employment and every vocation been thrown open to her, that saddest poem in literature, 'The Song of the Shirt,' could never have been written."

That is a flight of imagination hardly consistent in so thorough a man of business as Mr. Depew. First, I would like to ask Mr. Depew what "avenue of employment and vocation" is not thrown open to women? And next, if there are "avenues of employment and vocations" open to men which are not open to women, and which, if opened to women would work such wonders as Mr. Depew hints at, why men are unemployed or employed at starvation wages, or why they commit suicide because they can find nothing to do?

There are many unwritten poems that are as sad as "The Song of the Shirt," sunken deep in the hearts of men who have faced want and penury, not through an unwillingness to work, but because of the "thousand hands eagerly stretched out for the work which requires only a hundred."

Mr. Depew, after several flights of imagination nearly equal to the above, says: "When the question of woman suffrage was up in Albany last Winter there were more women who appeared against it than in favor of it. It was the old cry that for women to vote would unsex them. I am not here to advocate on this platform woman suffrage, but I have seen hundreds of women educating and caring for their children and maintaining worthless husbands." Does Mr. Depew forget that if the women do so it is simply out of their own desire, as the laws of New-York State relieve a wife from the support of her husband, while they compel the husband to support the wife? Mr. Depew continues: "The only thing I have known these husbands to do was to vote." The thing for Mr. Depew to advocate under these circumstances is the relieving of such men of the privilege of voting.

He cannot, in the face of what he has said before, believe that to add to the already overtaxed women he speaks of the necessity for educating themselves up to the needs of their country in order to vote intelligently would in any way ameliorate their condition. Mr. Depew adds: "I know ladies who manage large properties, carry on extensive charities, employ great numbers of men as superintendents, gardeners, and workmen, and yet the superintendents, the gardeners, and workmen enact the laws which govern and tax the woman whose income, energy, and intelligence support them all, and she has no voice in the matter." That reads well; but does Mr. Depew intend to imply that when suffrage is given to the wives, daughters, and sisters of the great number of "superintendents, gardeners, and workmen" that a better condition of things would prevail for that woman?

Mr. Depew is mistaken when he says that the opposition to woman suffrage is founded on "the old cry" of unsexing women. The condition of things to-day in the political, social, and moral world is such as to appall the earnest thinker. In the political world the ballot of every man whom Mr. Depew employs, no matter what his degree of intelligence regarding any one theory of government and another may be, has as much influence upon public policy as does that of Mr. Depew; and men whose utmost notion of fidelity to duty at the polls is to cast their ballot as the "boss" bids, outnumber Mr. Depew and the men of his intelligence largely. If this is not so, why do we suffer from corrupt legislation? Mr. Depew derides the attitude of our forefathers regarding women. The people derided the fundamental principle established by our forefathers that the Nation's safety must depend upon restricting the suffrage to those who should be, presumably, most competent to its exercise and gave suffrage to 13,000,000 of men without any restrictive clause as regards intelligence. Does Mr. Depew believe that when as many millions of women possess the power of influencing public policy by their ballot that either the women or the State will be benefited? Does he not know, judging by what universal male suffrage has done for the country, that universal female suffrage would be a hazardous experiment to try? Inasmuch as Mr. Depew says that "women have every right that man has, and every privilege except the right to vote."

There are social and moral reforms that women understand, and for which no legislation is needed; or if it be shown that there is, can be obtained without woman's ballot; these reforms are still to be made. Here is an avenue for the unrest that threatens to "create a new order of things." For those women who do not find their greatest pleasure as well as their greatest duty in the care of their homes, the strengthening and comforting of their husbands to fit them for their outside duties, the education and Christian influencing of their sons and daughters, together with the charitable work that pleads for recognition, there are, as Mr. Depew has said, "every right that man has, and every privilege" awaiting them. They may join their sisters "in Literature, in Journalism, in the Professions, in the Trades, in Art, and in Education," but it were well for wise men and women to pause to ask themselves seriously what condition of things would obtain if all women were given suffrage before they hold up "the right to vote" as a panacea for want of employment, for low wages, for unrest, and unhappiness.

Mrs. W. WINSLOW CRANNELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1, 1896.

Ernest Timm a Cautious Man.

Burglars entered the saloon of Ernest Timm, opposite the Stapleton station, Staten Island, early yesterday morning, stole a watch and emptied the cash drawer of a few dollars in change. When Mr. Timm discovered the robbery he refused to enter his saloon until the police had arrived, fearing he might be arrested for violating the Raines tax law.

B. Altman & Co.

THIRD FLOOR.

Final Reductions IN IMPORTED COSTUMES.

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TWO NEW DUTCH SOCIETIES.

Miss Dempsey Says She Was Kept Out of the One She Planned.

Societies whose members are required to show claims to ancestry of one kind or another have had many disagreements of late, the last difference having resulted in the forming of two organizations of descendants of Dutch ancestors, one admitting only women and the other both men and women.

One is the Society of the Holland Dames and the other the Society of Burgers and Burgesses of New-Amsterdam. Miss Lavinia H. Dempsey, the chief mover in starting the latter, claims also that it was she who suggested the first-named, but that other women organized it in accordance with her ideas, and then crowded her out of membership.

It is possible that the election trouble of the Daughters of the American Revolution may be the cause of the existence of the two new societies. Miss Dempsey was a strong supporter of Mrs. McLean in that disagreement. Mrs. A. C. Chenoweth, who was one of the incorporators of the Holland Dames, was on the other side of the quarrel.

"I thought of starting such a society some time ago," said Miss Dempsey yesterday, "and had the papers drawn up. I had a talk with Mrs. Chenoweth some time after, and she took the papers to get some more signers. I got the papers back after several weeks, but without any other names. The next thing I knew, I heard that the Society of the Holland Dames had been incorporated with five names, but mine was not among them. The signers were Mrs. A. C. Chenoweth, Mrs. William Budd, Mrs. William Gihon, Mrs. Benson, and Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel.

"I have started another society, to be known as the Society of Burgers and Burgesses of New-Amsterdam. The incorporators are Hamilton Earl Van Dorn, Mrs. J. Hendrick Van Blarcom, Jessie T. Bogle, John Aird Dempsey, and myself. The emblem of the society is the shield and coat of arms of Holland, with the standards of America and Holland on each side, surmounted by an eagle. We have not made any positive limit of membership, but it has been suggested that for the present we have not more than 150 ladies and 150 gentlemen."

Miss Dempsey is very indignant over what she considers Mrs. Chenoweth's unwarrantable action in founding a society and not taking her in. When Miss Dempsey was asked if she should take any other action than the founding of a new organization, she said, "I cannot say yet."

TO BEAUTIFY THE SUMMER HOME.

Artistic Styles in Furniture and Draperies at Geo. C. Flint & Co.'s.

Nothing gives a summer house so comfortable an air of hospitality as deep verandas tastefully furnished with large easy chairs of bamboo or willow, inviting settees and hammocks, that seem waiting to welcome the coming guest.

The newest fancies in seasonable furniture are always to be found at Geo. C. Flint & Co.'s establishment on West 23d St., and the attractive pieces which they show this year, suitable for summer homes, are in greater variety than ever.

For the veranda, there are chairs and settees of oak and bamboo, upholstered with the new grass cloth in bright colors and pretty patterns.

A suite of furniture is shown with the upholstery made from bands of white galatea, appliqued with white embroidery, and this cloth is used in covering not only the seats and backs, but also the arms and legs, leaving none of the wood visible.

No one with taste for artistic effects in furniture and interior decorations should fail to visit the rooms fitted up even to the minutest details, as if for actual use. One is a large room with low oak ceiling, and polished floor covered with dainty rugs. Above the wainscoting the walls are covered with burlaps of a rich terra-cotta shade, studded at top and bottom with large wrought-iron nail heads. A luxurious divan, with downy cushions of artistic shades, is placed in one corner of the room and canopied with Persian silk. For the sleeping and dressing rooms there are suites of white enamel furniture, decorated with Holland scenes in delft blue.

Reception to Rev. Dr. Stimson.

A reception will be given to the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson at Sherry's Monday evening, May 11, by the following gentlemen: Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Whitney, President Dwight of Yale University, President Seth Low of Columbia, William E. Dodge, John S. Kennedy, D. Willis James, Dr. H. P. Loomis, Cornelius D. Wood, George P. Stockwell, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. Coe, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, and the Rev. Dr. Longacre.

Trying to Fill St. Paul's Pulpit.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 3.—Undaunted by four refusals to become its pastor, St. Paul's German Evangelical Church to-day called the Rev. Mr. Hulstdhusen of Yonkers, N. Y. Former Mayor William C. Farr presided, and the vote was unanimous. All the clergymen that have been called belong to the Missouri Synod. St. Paul's last year retired the Rev. Frederick W. Holts against his will, and has not paid his pension.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DECORATE NOW.

Progressive people, who keep up with the times, want artistic homes. We can make them beautiful (they need not be expensive unless you choose) because we do artistic decorating. Consult us about your city house being made artistically up-to-date, while you are away this Summer. We can suggest little inexpensive schemes which will please you and be a constant source of congratulation.

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FRENCH DRESS GOODS.

Costly Novelty Dress Goods: Persian Warp Printings, Embroidered Glacés, Silk Surface Crepons, High Colored Melangé, in most elegant qualities, now $1.50 per yard; the same were selling recently at $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00.

A quantity of Checks, Cheviots and Covert Mixtures, reduced to 75 cents, 85 cents and $1.00 per yard.

Over a thousand lengths—remaining ends—of plain and fancy Suitings, suitable for coaching, travelling and bicycle costumes, at half price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St. Twenty-third Street.

BLACK GOODS

Second Floor.

We have just received an importation of 47 inch Black All Silk Shadow Grenadine, in the latest designs.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St. Twenty-third Street.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The sale of tickets for the Barnard alumnae garden party and flower sale on Wednesday, May 13, is now in rapid progress. The Yale Glee and Banjo Club will be present both afternoon and evening, and through the kindness of one of the patronesses the services of the Hungarian Band have been secured. Flowers from many private hothouses will be on sale. The gardens where the party is to be held are at 3, 5, 7, and 9 East Thirty-seventh Street. They were formally owned by Gov. Morgan, and now belong to three property owners in East Thirty-eighth Street, who have preserved them as a private park adjoining their homes. The proceeds of this entertainment will be devoted to the equipment of a part of the new college buildings at Morningside Heights. Tickets may be obtained at Barnard College, 343 Madison Avenue; Schuberth's, Union Square; the Waldorf, the Savoy, the Majestic, and Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. Among the many well-known patronesses are Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Robert Abbé, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Callender, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Miss De Forest, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. William Dean Howells, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Charles Stuart Smith, Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. Algernon Sullivan, Mrs. Augustus D. Shepard, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Conover, daughter of ex-Park Commissioner Samuel Conover, to O. M. Bostwick, son of the late Dr. Homer Bostwick.

—An interesting ceremony will be performed at the Waldorf on May 11, when Miss Gloria de Cespedes, daughter of the late Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, first President of the Cuban Republic, will be married to Charles Abuon de Zenia, a member of the firm of D. A. de Zenia & Co. of New Street. The twin brother of the bride, who is Governor of the Oriental Province of Cuba, will not be able to attend the wedding, which will, therefore, be of a very quiet, unostentatious character. Miss Cespedes met her future husband about a year ago in Paris. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, her late father, killed himself with the last bullet in his pistol after a long, fierce fight with some Spanish soldiers to whom his servant had betrayed him during the first Cuban revolution. He had sent his wife to New-York for safety, and the children were born here, but never saw their father.

—The first performance in America of Oliver King's "Romance of the Roses" will be given this evening at Sherry's by the Cantata Club, a chorus of mixed voices, the members of which have been elected by a discriminating committeee. It is the only social club in New-York having for its object the performance of full cantatas with orchestra. The soloists this year will be Mrs. Mina Schilling, soprano, of the Damrosch Opera Company, and W. A. Benjamin, tenor, with Alfred S. Baker, conductor. The Seidl Orchestra will play. The patronesses are Mrs. William Chandler Casey, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Charles H. Leland, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Thomas U. Smith, and Mrs. Lawrence Wells.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Janet Maitland Belknap of 5 Gramercy Park, daughter of the late Robert Lenox Belknap, to Robert McAllister Lloyd, formerly of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

—The Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club has been reorganized and will be continued next season at the Berkeley Armory. Among those who have joined are Miss Elsie Lefferts, Miss Edith De Russy, Miss Alice McKim, Miss Lulu Dudley, Miss Lulu Maynard, Miss Julia Brown, Miss Marion Willard, Miss Grace Herick, Miss Ethel Quackenbush, Miss Anna Katzenbach, Miss Adele Kati, Miss May Van Nest, Miss Katherine Clark, Miss Lily Lefferts, Miss Florence Jacquelin, Miss Edith Dupignac, Miss Margaret Winslow, Miss Florence Bryant, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Adeline Fox, Miss Flora Davis, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss Josephine Zabriskie, Heath Bartow, Hugh Kirkland, Mr. Kati, Martin Van Buren, Arthur Peck, Norman Peck, Mr. Orr, Putnam Bates, Percy Kirkland, Harry Riker, Charles Riker, Eugene Willard, Augustus Willard, James Brown, Carl Woodruff, T. Chesley Richardson, Paul Armitage, Clark Voorhies, Richard Hoffman, William Potts, Hugh Potts, and Lamont Dominick.

A Personal Application.

From The Washington Times.

Pastor—Ah, Miss Smartley, things are not what they seem.

Miss Smartley—No; that's true. Now, for example, your sermons are not in reality very long and yet they seem interminable.

You bicycle, play golf?

One suit 'll do for both sports; for ordinary wear as well—long trousers to match some.

Loose coat with patch pockets; breeches with extension bottoms or buckles; cap to match suit; shoes and stockings made for these sports.

The knowledge of looking properly but adds to the fun.

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HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During

Monday
May 4-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

AGAINST MORMON LEADERS

SERIOUS REVOLT AMONG YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

They Rebel Against George Q. Cannon's Attempts to Control Political Affairs in Utah—A Mormon Attacks the New Manifesto—Prospect that an Issue Will Be Made by Democrats This Year—Church Leaders Had a Lobby in the Legislature.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 3.—The indignation among the liberal Mormons over the latest Church and State developments in Utah has not subsided, and there are indications that the coming campaign will be fought largely on that issue and will furnish some very interesting object lessons. The Gentile element in the State is partially aroused, especially on the Democratic side. There are many Gentile Republicans, however, who have forgotten their past bitternesses, and are willing to condone the actions of Cannon and his satellites, so long as they indicate a preference for the Republican Party.

But, strange to say, it is among the Mormons that there is a well-defined feeling of revolt. This applies particularly to the young men, who have come into prominence since the old days of religious warfare in the Territory. The head and centre of the rebellion inside the Church is to be found in Cache County, the home of Moses Thatcher, who was deposed from his Apostleship because he refused to sign the latest manifesto of the Church leaders.

In Cache County there are a number of young Mormons who combine fearlessness with energy and ability. Among them are Prof. W. J. Kerr, the President of the Brigham Young College, in Logan; Joseph Monson, a young member of the Legislature; L. R. Martineau, and Charles H. Hart, a District Judge. These men have been devoted to Moses Thatcher in the past, and they now form able assistants to George W. Thatcher, who is really conducting the battle during the illness of his brother.

From this direction there has come a very decided protest against anything that savors of Church and State. The Cache County Democrats fought down Church influence several years ago, when it was first exercised in their vicinity. The Mormon leaders were shameless in this instance, but they had not reckoned on the independence of the men with whom they had to deal.

The result was very satisfactory. While Cache County has a very large majority of Mormons in it, it is now the best Democratic county in the State, and has been made and kept so because of the determination of the young Mormons not to let George Q. Cannon and his assistants gain control of everything.

From these young men trouble for George Q. Cannon is likely to come. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has talked with a number of young Mormons lately, and has found that they are wearying of the constant effort of the Cannon family to gain control. They have expressed the determination to submit no longer, and are merely waiting for some one to lead them in their crusade against ecclesiastical dictation.

The criticism made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the manifesto has attracted much attention. Its soundness in pointing out the indelinite nature of this document has been emphasized by a recent sermon of Joseph F. Smith, the third member of the First Presidency, who said the manifesto applied to all officers of the Church according to their responsibility. He thus brought forth an indignant remark from a Mormon journal, which said: "It may take another manifesto to clear up the question what this one meant."

In this sermon, which was delivered at a State conference of the Church, President Smith reasserted the temporal authority of the priesthood, saying that every member of the Church must consult his superiors on all matters, no matter whether they affected his earthly or heavenly status.

He said that if a man has $1,000,000 or a farm of 160 acres, and, by responding to a call to go on a mission, he would lose all he possessed, it would still be his duty to go on the mission and obey the orders of his superiors.

Then came the most peculiar incident in the meeting, one, however, that was characteristically Mormon. President Smith spoke of the late manifesto. He said the Church had a right to prescribe that its officers should consult their ecclesiastical superiors before taking office under the State. He then said the manifesto would be read to the people for their approval or disapproval, as they saw proper to vote.

"But," he added, in emphatic and menacing tones, "and who vote against it have not got the spirit of the Gospel at heart."

Because of his threat several Mormons left the hall. The others held up their right hands in token of approval, with the exception of one Mormon, who held up his hand as high as he could on the negative vote.

John Searnan, who, the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is informed, was once a polygamist, and who, at any rate, has been one of the most prominent Mormons in the North, in a public letter recently, took the ground that had been taken by THE TIMES, saying:

> I claim that the Church, as such, has not the right to establish any such rule. It has been asserted that one citizen of the United States is the equal of any other citizen. If he is he does not have to ask any other citizen what business he may engage in and when he may seek an office in the gift of his fellow-citizens.
>
> If it is deemed incompatible with the duties of certain ecclesiastical officers to take an active partisan part in politics or accept nominations, let these officers be named and there let it end. But do not let the Church establish a system of indulgences that "if we please to permit you may indulge; if we do not please you are not at liberty to act."
>
> I ask, is it not the purpose of said manifesto rather to make all members of the Mormon Church who took part in the reconvened Democratic Convention last October (which declared against Church and State) and those who approved of the address then prepared, now declare by their approval of said manifesto that all they then claimed was untrue and that the eight rules of truth then promulgated and approved are now to be cast aside? Can a man support in toto this manifesto and not stultify his act of last November?

This truly represents the sentiment of the liberal element in the Mormon Church. The men who compose this element were partially held under for thirty years by the threat of evils that would come upon the Church if they showed any disunion in their ranks. While they were fighting the Government in defense of what were then their principles they consented that the Church should dictate the choice of their political officials. Now conditions have changed, and they are ready to break away.

The feeling has been intensified by the scandal running through the last Legislature. A number of the outside members found that some of the measures they were advocating were being opposed by a mysterious influence, operating through the Governor and through a number of the more extreme Mormon members. Curiously enough, these were measures in which the Church had an interest.

At the end of the session, E. B. Critchlow, a Gentile Republican, who had refused last Fall to be convinced that the Democrats were right in taking a position against Church and State, and who had said that Cannon and his followers would not endeavor to control, showed a sudden conversion, and made the charge that a committee or junta of Mormons had been lobbying under the direction and with the authority of the Mormon First Presidency.

The very names given by Critchlow were almost proof conclusive of his charge. They were Franklin S. Richards, one of the Church attorneys, and a son of one of the leading apostles, W. H. King, a young Mormon who has always acted in politics with Richards; C. W. Penrose, who is working under Apostle Richards in the Church Historian's office; James Sharp, a devout Mormon; W. W. Riter, and James M. Tanner, of the same class. The first three belong to a disgruntled faction of Democrats, men who were beaten in the last State Convention, and have been sulking ever since. The last three are Republicans, and were evidently added for the purpose of handling the Republicans in the Legislature.

Mr. Critchlow gave sufficient evidence to satisfy any man acquainted with affairs in Utah that his charges were right. The fact is, however, that in certain sections of Utah a man of most unimpeachable integrity must make affidavit to words and actions admitting of but one interpretation before he will be believed against Cannon and his tools, all of whom have been caught in fabrications time and time again, and all of whom are careful in such matters not to make definite statements.

Consequently as these committeemen had always refrained from saying outright that they had been appointed by the Church, but only gave hints sufficient to carry their point, they could not be nailed down, and they were able to make ingenuous denials that impressed nobody that knew them and their methods, and yet served their purpose in quieting the scandal to a certain extent.

It has been intimated that some awkward questions will be asked in the Democratic State Convention in case any of the men who signed the manifesto endeavor to take any prominent part therein. There is much feeling against B. H. Roberts, who was so brave in his utterances last year, but who has again been brought into such submission to Cannon that he became a party to the document.

Nor does it seem probable that the trouble will stop here. Moses Thatcher gives evidence of a rally from his illness, and it is believed that he and some of his earnest supporters will make a fight in the conference next October. It is not improbable that George Q. Cannon will be called to account for Church money spent in private ways, and that things heretofore kept under will be brought up.

BOY HIGHWAYMEN AFTER PIES.

The Pastry Was Saved, but in a Damaged Condition.

Patrolman Trojan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Christian Yehling, ten years old, of 525 West Thirty-sixth Street, on a charge of assault preferred by Theodore Miller, eleven years old, of 430 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Young Miller was sent by his mother Saturday to a bakery on Tenth Avenue to get three mince pies. Yehling and two other small boys saw him make the purchase, and waited for Miller at the corner of Thirty-sixth Street, and when he passed them with the pies they assaulted him.

Miller held on to the pies with one hand and defended them with the other hand. He defended the pies so well that the three young highwaymen were not able to get them from him. Yehling went in the street, and, picking up a stone, threw it at Miller. The stone struck Miller on the left side of the head and made an ugly wound that bled profusely.

The policeman saw Yehling throw the stone and caught him. Yehling protested his innocence, but was locked up.

When Miller reached home with the pies he found his fight had been in vain, as all of the insides of the pies had been squeezed out.

When Yehling was arraigned in court yesterday he said he did not throw the stone, and that Harry Kramer was the guilty boy.

Magistrate Mott committed Yehling to the custody of the Gerry society to have his case looked into.

Came to See the Bridge and Bowery.

Clarence Sharp and Louis Fridley, fourteen years old, were arrested Saturday evening in City Hall Park, telegrams having been received from Albany, where the lads live, requesting that they be arrested. They are district messenger boys. They saved $10 each, with which to take a trip to New-York. The boys said they intended to return home after visiting the Brooklyn Bridge and the Bowery. They were turned over to the Gerry society, where they will be held until the arrival of their parents.

BERLIN ACADEMY OF ARTS

A GERMAN INSTITUTION THAT IS IN ITS THIRD CENTURY.

Bicentennial Celebration of Its Founding Calls Together Many Persons Famous in Art and Literature—The Emperor and Empress Present—The Industrial Exhibition Which Was Opened Last Week Promises to be a Success.

BERLIN, May 3.—The ceremonies which took place at the Berlin Academy of Arts yesterday upon the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of the founding of that institution possessed exceptional interest from the fact of the presence of so many art and literary celebrities, besides the large number of official dignitaries. The affair, too, was in marked contrast, so far as order was concerned, to the opening of the Industrial Exhibition Friday, when, despite all of the efforts of the police, the carriages of the Ministers, State functionaries, Ambassadors, Generals, and other persons of rank and title who had been invited to be present were so mixed up and retarded in their progress that many guests, including Dr. von Boetticher, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, and Herr Thielen, Minister of Public Works, left their vehicles and walked through the crowd.

The throngs inside the exhibition buildings, though they were composed of the better class of Berliners and maintained a fair degree of order until after the imperial party arrived, gave a startling exhibition of boorishness the moment the Emperor and his party appeared. As soon as his Majesty entered, the crowd rushed like an immense flock of sheep to secure places behind the imperial cortège, without the slightest regard for the comfort and convenience of the imperial circle. The function at the Academy of Arts, on the other hand, was a stately and well-regulated affair and seemed to please the Emperor and Empress greatly.

Both of their Majesties, after the brief formal ceremony, conversed freely with the political and artistic personages present. The Emperor especially sought out Herr von Puttkamer, Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, and the Italian and Russian Ambassadors, and engaged each of them in conversation for some time, while he passed Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, without even shaking hands with him. This act on the part of the Emperor may not have had any particular meaning, but in view of the present period of recurrent crises it looked as though he purposely had slighted the Minister, so confirming many of the rumors which have been in circulation that the dissensions in the Ministry had gone so far as to involve the Emperor in the differences alleged to exist.

Apropos of these rumors, Baron von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, who was reported Thursday as being about to resign in consequence of his discontent at the failure of his measures in the Reichstag, toasted the Emperor at the exhibition banquet in terms and style which could have been employed only by a thoroughly contented Minister, and at the same banquet Herr Eugen Wolff, the German explorer, agreeably disturbed the placidity of the official oratory by suddenly calling for cheers for Prince Bismarck. Most of those present rose to their feet and cheered lustily, after which they sang, "Deutschland Ueber Alles," and resumed their seats amid another burst of cheering.

The Industrial Exposition opened in a better state of preparation than was expected in view of the difficulties which the managers had to encounter through the arbitrary attitude of the workingmen and from other causes. A special view of the exhibition, arranged for the press through Dr. Horwitz, the manager of the press department of the exhibition, disclosed the fact that vast strides had been made toward getting things into a state of order within the last week. The opinion is that the exhibition will become a popular success, and that those who have seen the great international expositions held in Europe and America can come to Berlin with the assurance that they will see something new.

Germany and the Transvaal.

The latest advices directly from Pretoria, the capital of the South African Republic, remove all official apprehension that there will be war between the Transvaal Republic and England. The feeling here is that President Krüger's diplomacy has rendered England powerless to trespass upon the independence of the Boers without outraging the opinion of the world and justifying the powers in intervening. Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal Republic, who recently spent some months in Germany, will return to Berlin in July in some new official capacity, and Germany soon will send an important diplomat to Pretoria, and this certainly will be done, too, without asking the opinion of England. The utterances of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, against foreign intervention in the Transvaal have made no impression here, and will not in the slightest degree affect Germany's action.

The revelations which have just been made in Pretoria showing the duplicity of the British officials may have startled the German public, but they have not surprised the German Government, whose communications from Pretoria have kept the German Foreign Office advised of even more than President Krüger has as yet chosen to publish. The unanimous voice of the press strongly condemns Mr. Chamberlain's want of tact and the clumsy and arrogant style of his treatment of President Krüger, whom Prince Bismarck described as the most astute diplomat he had ever met.

The remission by President Krüger of the sentences of death pronounced upon the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee has found only approval here as having been dictated by political prudence. The National Zeitung, in an article on the subject, says: "If the condemned men had been executed promptly, their fate would have been partly due to Mr. Chamberlain, whose manner toward the Boers has forced them to show that their rights deserve equal consideration with those of the English."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Neither Great Britain nor the Chartered South Africa Company had any right to expect that the lives of the condemned men would be spared, and the convicts ought not to be pardoned. Rather, in view of the comedy of the trial of Dr. Jameson in London, the Government at Pretoria should deal with them severely."

Gen. von Hahnke, Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, had a conference with Dr. Kayser, Director of the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, Thursday, upon a proposal to reinforce the troops in German Southwest Africa, where there are at present only 510 men, including the officers. After the conference between Gen. von Hahnke and Dr. Kayser, Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, discussed the subject with the Emperor, and it is understood they reached an agreement to send reinforcements to German Southwest Africa at once. The revolt of the tribes of Khavas and Herreros is spreading. Advices received by the Government from Major Leutwein, the chief functionary in German Southwest Africa, refer to the general agitation of the natives against Europeans, and ask that more troops be sent to him immediately.

The Boerse Reform Bill.

The passage by the Reichstag of the provision of the Boerse Reform bill forbidding dealings in grain futures has met with vehemen' opposition in the Baden and Hanse cit'es. The Berlin Post says Prussia and Bavaria will accept the provision, however, and thus secure a majority in favor of the measure in the Bundesrath. The General Committee of the Reichstag proposes to adjourn the session of the Chamber about May 22, until Autumn, but the Government has not yet decided upon the matter.

American Insurance Companies.

Freiherr von der Recke von der Horst, Prussian Minister for the Interior, has not received the reports on the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York which he requested to have submitted to him, and the delay in receiving them retards his disposal of the cases of the American companies.

Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador to Germany, had an audience with the Emperor to-day. Mr. Uhl declined to give any information as to what occurred at the interview between the Kaiser and himself, but it is understood that the formalities of presenting his credentials and their acknowledgment by the Emperor were the same as those observed upon the occasion of the presentation to the Kaiser of the late Ambassador Theodore Runyon.

The Emperor and Empress opened the International Picture Exhibition at Moabit at noon to-day. Dr. Bosse, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instructoin, and Medicinal Affairs, delivered a speech, in which he highly eulogized the Hohenzollern family for having assisted in the development of art. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was present. The Empress wore a sea-green velvet dress and a gold brocade bonnet, with white feathers. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Dantsic Hussars.

Mrs. H. G. Squiers, wife of the Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, gave birth to a son on Thursday. Mother and child are doing well.

MR. SANKEY'S TEMPERANCE APPEAL

He Addresses a Large Meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

There were more men than seats yesterday at the temperance meeting held by Ira D. Sankey in the Assembly Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Twenty-third Street. The programme included an organ prelude by John Erickson, vocal solos by Mr. Sankey and by George C. Stebbins, hymns by the audience, and an address on temperance by Mr. Sankey. After the big meeting religious services were held in the association parlors.

Mr. Sankey took as his text, "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?" and argued against the use of intoxicants in any form. He said that not only was drink responsible for half the sickness in the world, but it was the cause of nearly all the crime.

"If a man wants to become a Christian," he said, "he must ask for the power to resist temptation of all kinds. There are many sorts of intemperance that have no connection with drinking, and from all intemperance we need Divine help to guard us. There should be no middle course. The only safe course for a young man is total abstinence. While there are many Christian men who drink moderately and have strength to resist the temptation to overindulgence, those men should remember that the taste they cultivate may be transmitted to another generation less strong than they and less able to withstand temptation. Every man owes this solemn duty to his posterity, and the man who willfully hands down a dangerous heritage is neglecting that duty."

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Joseph Hoexter, Bookkeeper for Charles Rosenberg, Arrested.

Joseph Hoexter, living in East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was held for further examination in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Charles Rosenberg, an importer of hosiery at 392 Broadway, who charges him with embezzlement.

Hoexter has been employed by the complainant for several years as a bookkeeper. According to the complaint, his books have recently been found to contain a number of false entries, which, it is alleged, were made to cover up deficiencies, the amount of which are unknown.

Hoexter denies the charge, and claims that his books are all right. Being unable to furnish bail he was committed.

IN CHRISTIAN ABYSSINIA

HOW THE COPTS CONVERTED THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.

Origin of Monastic Life—Africa Not so Dark After All—Emperor Menelek's Descent from Sheba—Priests Can Divorce—The Problem in the Soudan—Many of the Monasteries Said to Possess Valuable Documents and Manuscripts.

Christendom has a deeper interest in Abyssinia and its remarkable monarch, Emperor Menelek, than the world at large has stopped to consider. It is not the fate of the Italian Army nor the march of the British toward the Soudan that attracts thinking people. It is the general focusing of the world's lenses upon that part of the globe which was literally the cradle of culture and of Christianity.

It has been the vogue to speak of Africa as a "dark continent," a God-forsaken and debauched region. There has been some foundation—nay, one had almost said positive justification—for this practice because among the wild and untamed tribes of Central Africa and the inhabitants of the South and West all the excesses of debased carnalism prevailed.

Not so, however, in Abyssinia has this been the case, despite the habitudes of sensational correspondents and those who were part of or accompanied besieging and invading European armies. Abyssinia, Ethiopia, and Egypt have been and still continue to be the repositories of the relics and treasures of a wondrous civilization, a grandeur, learning, and culture to which modern historians referentially defer and point with reverential awe.

If the wars which have begun in Africa, particularly in that region of which Ethiopia and Abyssinia are part, reveal the treasures hidden in the monasteries of the Coptic monks and the monophysite priests, they will be a blessing to Christianity, science, and progressive civilization.

Emperor Menelek has been regarded as a "barbarian" by Europeans, who seem to have adopted the term with even less justification for it than had the Roman people when they applied it to all other races on earth. But when this "barbarian" is investigated he turns out to be by birth and possibilities very much of a gentleman of lofty lineage and invaluable possessions. He rules to-day a country of about 100,000 square miles, inhabited by 5,000,000 persons, whose forefathers were believed to be the oldest and greatest people known to history. They are divided into three great subdivisions of the whole: First, the Ethiopians of Tigré, who speak the ancient Geez language; second, the Amharic tribes, living in Amhara and Shoa, and, third, the Agows of Wag Lasta, said to be of Phoenician origin. There are also the Gallas, who settled in Amhara and Shoa.

It must be admitted that the frequent civil wars brutalized and depraved these people by engendering the rescue work had fallen more and more into the background. This change in the character of the work was due largely to the change in the character of the neighborhood and to the lack of sufficient funds to carry on the rescue work effectually and efficiently. To maintain the mission properly entails an annual expenditure of $3,000.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, the rector of St. George's, believes that the main necessity for the existence of the mission has gone, and thinks that a large majority of the congregation which has attended the services there will now go to the church instead. Ample provision will be made there for the mission congregation. The Sunday school of 250 pupils will be continued in the Memorial Building of the church, and the Helping Hand, one of the most beneficent and efficient of the organizations in connection with the mission, will be opened next Winter on the same lines as formerly in the Memorial Building. The kindergarten will also be transferred to the main building.

A GOOD DAY TO STAY AT HOME.

Only Bicycle Riders Braved the Gloomy Weather Yesterday.

Gloomy skies, a chilly atmosphere, and occasional showers made yesterday a good day to stay at home. That fact was apparently appreciated by many, for comparatively few ventured out except those who went awheel.

It requires considerably more than ordinary chilly and showery weather such as yesterday's was to damp the ardor of the bicycle enthusiast, and Staten Island and Brooklyn ferryboats were crowded during the morning with wheels and wheelmen seeking woodland paths for their customary Sunday spin.

And they returned with the evening shades, and some before, looking bedraggled and fagged, with wheels covered with mud and with clothing wet. All voted the day a bad one for wheeling and a bad one for outings generally.

The stay-at-homes, who read their Sunday newspapers and wandered not from their firesides, were probably the only ones who got anything like enjoyment out of the discomforts of the day.

Dr. J. L. Parks, Calvary's New Pastor.

It is announced that the Rev. Dr. James Lewis Parks of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, has accepted the call to the rectorship of Calvary Episcopal Church at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. Dr. Parks, who is an eloquent preacher and very popular in Philadelphia, will commence his new duties Sunday, May 24. Members of the congregation have received notices containing this information.

MANY OFFICERS RESIGN

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES TROUBLES.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Department of Architecture Leave the Institute—Dissatisfied with the Way the Department Is Conducted, They Will Create a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

There has been trouble in the department of architecture of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which has culminated in the resignations of nineteen of the most prominent members of that department. These resignations will go into effect May 19.

Gen. John B. Woodward resigned as President of the institute some time before his death because of the differences that existed in that organization, and then the trouble was patched up. Again this trouble has broken out, and has resulted in the wholesale resignations as stated above.

The following letter has been sent to the Trustees of the institute:

To the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Department of Architecture of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, finding it impossible to adjust existing differences between this department and the institute, do hereby tender their resignations as officers of this department and members of all committees, to take effect when our successors are appointed, or not later than the 19th day of May, 1896.

Isaac E. Ditmars, Washington Hull, Gustave A. Jahn, Charles T. Mott, G. L. Morse, Louis De Copper Berg, A. G. Thomson, R. M. Upjohn, Walter Dickson, H. F. Gunnison, H. P. Fowler, Frank H. Quimby, Samuel B. Reynolds, Albert E. Parfitt, Stephen W. Dodge, Barr Ferree, Oswald Spier, J. Monroe Hewlett, J. William Cromwell, Jr.

Isaac E. Ditmars, the President of the Executive Committee of the Architectural Department, in speaking of the troubles, said:

> The Executive Committee of the Department of Architecture of the Brooklyn Institute is composed principally of architects doing business in New-York and residing in Brooklyn. Our object in resigning is to relieve the Trustees of the institute of the embarrassment now existing between the department and the institute, and permit it to manage the business of the department in its own way. We are not satisfied to remain figurehead officers of a department which has, to a certain extent, an imaginary membership on paper, and permit the work to be done by one man, who claims to be the public to act for the department, while in reality he is not qualified to judge of its requirements, and is not in sympathy with its aims.
>
> We fully realize the importance of a department of architecture in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, as architecture is the oldest and most useful of all the arts, and the Executive Committee would have been glad to remain in control of the department and make it, as it formerly was, one of the most active and efficient in the institute. The Executive Committee has been unanimous throughout, having tried for two years to arrive at a settlement of certain difficulties which have arisen in connection with the control of the department, and the funds, amounting to something over $1,000, which have accumulated from exhibitions, and, having at last become convinced of the impossibility of continuing under the present conditions, has resigned in a body.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, the Curator of the institute, said:

> It is rather a singular thing that the terms of these gentlemen expire upon the third Wednesday in May. There was a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the institute yesterday, but this action was not spoken of, and did not appear in the proceedings. There was a difference between the Trustees and the architects about a year ago, but that was settled, as I understood it.
>
> The architects, to be sure, afterward withdrew from the agreement they had made, but I supposed we had come to another agreement by this time. The Trustees would be only too glad to give the architects what is right and proper, and have endeavored in every way to understand what the difficulties are. They say they claimed they wanted more power to direct the affairs of the department, whereas they had all the power that any department had.
>
> He also said they had spoken of being interfered with by some one, but he claimed he had not the slightest knowledge who the "some one" was.
>
> Another member said that it was indeed strange that Prof. Hooper did not know who the "some one" was, as the "some one" was none other than Prof. Hooper himself.
>
> "We have sent committees to him," said the speaker, "and he has positively refused to recognize our claims. I have great admiration for the work he has done for the institute, but we feel that we have been sat upon long enough. The money made by us in exhibitions went to the general fund of the society and we derived no benefit from it. We asked to have some voice in the management of these funds and in this department, but this was not given to us. We have now decided to create a Brooklyn chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which is a National institution, not in opposition to the Brooklyn Institute in any way."

Simms Saw the "Puller-in."

Philip Goldman, a "puller-in" for Paul Salvin, 158 Park Row, was fined $10 by Magistrate Simms in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday for disturbing the peace. Policeman Cain said Goldman and a rival "puller-in" got into a war of words over a customer, which drew a crowd that blocked the sidewalk. Magistrate Simms said he saw the man yesterday morning take hold of a man who pulled away from him. Then Goldman again took hold of the other fellow, and when he jerked away the prisoner deliberately struck him.

An Electric Shock Killed Farley.

Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Lawrence Farley, the electric lamp cleaner who was killed Saturday night while at work in the Bowery, near Broome Street. Dr. Weston found that death was due to a shock from an electrical current. Farley's brain was not affected, but the current had left traces in every other part of the body.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CLOSED.

Work That Was Done in Avenue A to be Done from the Church.

The Avenue A Mission of St. George's Episcopal Church, at 253 Avenue A, has been permanently closed, and the work of the church, which has hitherto been done at the mission, will be continued at the church. This mission was opened a little more than ten years ago as an adjunct to the work of St. George's Church. It was then devoted wholly to rescue work, but for the past five years the rescue work had fallen more and more into the background. This change in the character of the work was due largely to the change in the character of the neighborhood and to the lack of sufficient funds to carry on the rescue work effectually and efficiently. To maintain the mission properly entails an annual expenditure of $3,000.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, the rector of St. George's, believes that the main necessity for the existence of the mission has gone, and thinks that a large majority of the congregation which has attended the services there will now go to the church instead. Ample provision will be made there for the mission congregation. The Sunday school of 250 pupils will be continued in the Memorial Building of the church, and the Helping Hand, one of the most beneficent and efficient of the organizations in connection with the mission, will be opened next Winter on the same lines as formerly in the Memorial Building. The kindergarten will also be transferred to the main building.

The Transit of the "Red Dragon."

. . . By Eden Phillpotts.

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PART I.

PANIC.

Summer clouds, piled up in sunny crests and pinnacles against the August blue, mimicked with aerial splendor the towers and turrets of a city which lay spread far beneath them. The shadows of the clouds swept onward over Brussels, casting flying interspaces of purple gloom on red roofs and fantastic gables; on open places of the mart; on great squares set aside for pomp and pleasure; on gold-capped spires, fretting the sky with gauzy wonders of workmanship; on that crowning Gothic miracle where, to a vane fully four hundred feet above the Town House, there leaped aloft a magic vision of Brussels lacework frozen into stone. And between the cloud-shadows early morning sunshine brightened the fair capital of Brabant, added a gleam of gold to the harvests ripening without the city walls, set the air dancing in the narrow, gabled streets, and made a frenzied populace seek the shade.

In the days of this narrative, more than 300 years ago, that most "debonair and gentle" devil of a monarch Philip II. of Spain was hourly tightening his grip on an unhappy country through the length and breadth of the Netherlands.

Then a day came when the Reformers struck their first blow back, in that iconoclastic outburst which began at Antwerp during the Prince of Orange's absence, and spread as the sea over a broken dike to Ghent, to Tournay, to Valenciennes.

And now rose a murmur of pending rebellion in Brussels itself, while the Regent-Duchess Margaret of Parma, despite her mustache and iron will, proved a woman at heart—and now a very frightened woman.

From which pregnant scene, against which stormy background we see standing grimly forth a giant soldier, rubbing rust from his sword hard by the church door of St. Gudule. He sits before his own house, and if he trembles it is with anger. The chaos only enrages him.

This man belonged to the conquerors, and his extraordinary size rendered him remarkable apart from the massive strength and defiant carriage of his head. A peculiarity of some among Raphael's Madonnas might have been observed in Feria Manrique's eyes; pupil and iris seemed of one hue only—a flashing black—while for the rest his face was brown as a roasted coffee bean, and his hair and beard were already grizzled. From time to time the soldier of Spain listened to a murmur of distant crowds hurrying this way and that; then he returned to his labor and continued to polish the long sword. Other armor stood beside him, and notable among the pieces were a helmet with open casque and a long Spanish breastplate of the sort called "peascod."

Manrique, as he rubbed the well-known armorer's mark at his blade hilt, addressed words to the weapon.

"I never counted to have taken thee from thy scabbard more, save in play. Juan de Toro made thee at Toledo—made thee to drink soldiers' blood, as thou hast; and now thy point, that ripped the life out of fighting men where the legion roamed, seems like to prick the doublets of this Netherlandish vermin, making stir from their holes like angry rats. Of a truth faggots had been better, or the hangman's hemp."

A party of Netherlanders and Walloons tramped, singing and shouting, past Manrique as he polished his armor. They cast sour glances at the steel, but did not molest the soldier; and, while he spat and crossed himself, they tramped onward, led by a greasy, red-capped giant, clad in leather and bearing a great sledge upon his shoulder. All were in deadly earnest, and the insurrection grew amain. As yet no voice from the States General had sounded, and panic began to set the heart of the city palpitating dangerously, while even his enemies thanked God that the Prince of Orange was in Brussels, for if any human voice could save the impending catastrophe it was "Father William's."

Manrique turned to his work as the clatter of the mob died away, but a minute later a horse's hoofs clanged on the cobblestones, and, looking up, he beheld no less a man than Count Mena de Velasco, a Chamberlain of the Court and an individual at that time in high favor with Armenteros, the Duchess's right hand. The Count had a guard of two men at arms, and Manrique exchanged a word with them, while they looked with some approval at the old soldier's operations. Then, to his surprise, their master pulled up and in a moment had dismounted. His business was evidently with Feria Manrique.

"'Tis the heretics have drawn thy blade

They Cast Sour Glances at the Steel.

from its sheath?" inquired the grandee, with a sharp look at the soldier.

"Ay, my lord. The scabbard is no place for a Spaniard's sword while we live in this brabbling land."

"And yet the King gave thee a special license to put it up forever, and filled thy purse the while."

"True, my good lord. His godlike Majesty suffered me to eat the bread of idleness. It may be thou knowest the fame of the dispatch I bore from Cardinal Granville even to the Court of Spain—how, though grievously maimed and stripped to the skin by the King's enemies, I yet came safely off; neither did any man's eye see the secret packet till it lay before the King alone."

"Truly, Manrique, 'tis the fame of that magic exploit hath brought me hither. It is said that the secret of your achievement transpired not, and that no man, his Majesty alone excepted, ever learned how thou hadst performed a feat that seemed hardly less than miracle."

"Not so, my lord. The King was no exception. I offered him my secret, but he would none of it. 'Nay, friend,' quoth he, piercing me with the eyes once seen never to be forgotten—'nay, keep thy trick a secret. It may serve thee again, and, for me, I have mysteries enough of my own breeding.'"

"But how like you the thought of making good his Majesty's prophecy? There's work for thee at the palace waiting thy word. The Duchess flies to Mons within an hour, and from much dismay and confusion, incidental to this present terror, ariseth an enterprise. 'Tis from the Countess de Mirando I come."

Manrique's dark eyes sparkled.

"I have fought under her lord," he said.

"She knows it well, and likewise the special fame of your adventure with the dispatch. Therefore she bids me to seek you. The Countess hath a marvelous fine diamond of European repute. 'Tis a gem indeed worth untold gold, and surely no such jewel ever yet glimmered in this cursed country. The stone was gotten in Mexico by Count de Mirando's father, and now, being in no small fear from the future, the Countess desires to dispatch this 'Red Dragon,' for so is her diamond called, privately and securely to Mons. Her husband is like to arrive in that city by to-morrow even, and she greatly pines to know the stone is once again in his keeping. And thou bring the 'Dragon' in safety to Mons, two hundred ducats will reward thee."

"Ducats of silver or gold?"

"Golden pieces, every one."

Manrique reflected a moment, and looked thoughtfully at the rich raiment of his visitor. The Count's cheeks were pendulous

"Of a Truth, Sirrah, It Ill Becomes Thee to Think for Thy Betters."

and hung heavy, showing a glimmer of red lid like a bloodhound's under his brown eyes.

"Methinks the Countess suffers this passing terror to somewhat dim her Castilian courage," said the old soldier, abruptly. "'Tis true these pestilent Calvinists are doing Satan's work in the holy places; but 'tis not imputed to these wretches that they have appropriated gold or silver to their own base ends. Though gems and precious stones have been swept together upon the church floors, yet not so much as the jeweled eye of a saint hath been reported stolen."

Count Velasco showed considerable indignation at this speech, and answered with no little heat.

"Of a truth, sirrah, it ill becomes thee to think for thy betters thus. Art thou wiser than the Duchess? Or canst thou gauge the fury of this mad Brussels better than I?"

"Nay, my lord," answered the soldier, stoutly; "but are not the noblest in the land of my mind? Truly it is bruited on humble tongues that the Prince of Orange and others are loud and instant that her Grace leave not the palace."

"Have a care, and give no heed to all thou hearest. It is possible to be a mighty seigneur, and yet no friend of Spain. Beware, and keep a still tongue. Learn that it is myself who have urged the Countess de Mirando to this step. Therefore no more words, but only 'yea' or 'nay.'"

"'Tis surely 'yea' for a dame of the Mirandos of Castile. But this 'Dragon of Mexico,' so to call him, must himself decide my final action."

"How so, Manrique?"

"Chiefly touching the size thereof, my lord."

"Surely the jewel will occupy no such space as did the Cardinal's dispatch?"

Manrique smiled.

"Ah, my good seigneur, but who can say, save only Manrique, what space the dispatch did occupy?"

"Well, follow me. 'Tis fifty good miles to Mons, and I would have thee start under cover of night. A full moon will guide, and, thy business being secret, no molestation is likely to fall on thee."

"As to that, a thousand foes might indeed rob me of my life; but they would not be any nearer my secret, Count."

"Say you so?" asked the other, curiously. "Then set we forth to the palace, that thou mayst see the gem for thyself. And gird thine armor on, for the hour grows unruly, and four Spanish blades are better than three."

Manrique obeyed, and, as he presently set forth with the other men-at-arms, the veteran's blood raced and tingled to feel once again the weight of pauldrons on his shoulders, of tassets against his thighs.

TO BE CONTINUED.

YALE'S 'VARSITY OARSMEN

THE MEN THAT WILL PROBABLY COMPETE AT HENLEY.

Plenty of Substitutes Will Be Taken Along—The Work of the Rowers So Far Very Satisfactory—Close Competition for Several Places in the Boat by Candidates—Ex-Capt. Johnson an Earnest Coacher—Statistics of the Crew.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 3.—The Yale men who have been selected to compete at the Henley regatta have made rapid strides. The weather has been, in the main, good, and every afternoon the candidates have been out in the eight-oared shell and have taken long pulls out on the harbor. They have encountered some rough water, but this has been of actual benefit, as it will get the men accustomed to all sorts of conditions. It is only recently that the men have been transferred from the working barge to the racing shell, as the weather did not permit the use of the lighter boat.

The men have continued to show up in fine form, and are a source of secret satisfaction to the boating authorities and "hellers" here who have the boating statistics of Yale for years back at their fingers' ends. There have been attempts made to carry the crew in various quarters, but the facts do not warrant any of the derogatory statements that have been made. Yale has a fine eight, and, in addition, has a number of substitutes who are in close competition with the men now holding seats, so that, in case of sickness or accident, the eight will not be materially weakened.

The competition for several places in the boat, particularly at the bow and No. 2, still continues, but during all of last week there were no changes, and, barring accidents, the following eight oarsmen will sit in the shell at Henley:

Stroke, Langford; No. 7, Treadway, (Captain); No. 6, Longacre; No. 5, Bailey; No. 4, Rodgers; No. 3, Beard; No. 2, Brown; bow, Simpson.

For, just so sure as any of the men show a falling off in their work, some of the other men in training will be called in and given a trial, so with only a few exceptions can it be said that any man is sure of a place in the boat. While there are a number of men who are almost evenly matched, yet no favoritism will be shown. "The best man gets the place," will be the rule closely adhered to.

Ex-Capt. Johnson of last year's crew, who is pursuing a course of law at Harvard, has neglected his legal tomes for the last week, and has been in constant attendance at the practice of the crew.

He has not only followed the crew from the bow of the launch, but has also got into the pair-oared boat and rowed with the men individually, or has held the tiller and watched the men row in pairs. This is Capt. Johnson's first year's experience as a coach, and he bids fair to make a good disciple of Robert J. Cook.

It was ex-Capt. Johnson and Capt. Treadway who got their heads together last Thursday, and decided on a four-mile row down the harbor. The trial was quietly made in the morning contrary to the usual hour of practice. Although the course at Henley is only about two miles, the authorities want the men to be capable of good endurance. So a four-mile spin was decided on. The men made two miles in good time. Then they struck rough water, and the boat filled so badly that the attempt had to be abandoned. At the trial the doubtful places, No. 2 and bow, were filled by Brown and Simpson, as stated above, and this fact seems to be of special significance.

The crew has been without the services of Mr. Cook during the past week, but it is not believed that he will make any radical changes on his next visit here, because the crew has been rowing just as he left it a week ago Saturday.

Other men in training for the boat are "Dave" Rogers, Whitney, Mills, Cross of last year's victorious crew, who is a trifle too heavy for an ideal oar this year; Marsa, and Patterson. The latter two will probably not be called upon to represent Yale, but the other men will be retained to fill any chance vacancy in the boat, and Cross will be used if needed, in case of a vacancy in the waist of the boat.

The statistics of the fourteen men now in training, with comments furnished by Dr. J. W. Seaver, the medical adviser of the university, on each of the fourteen, are given:

Capt. Ralph B. Treadway, aged twenty-two years; weight, 170 pounds; height, 5 feet 11½ inches; prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy; rowed on the '95 freshman crew; and at No. 7 on the university crew in 1894 and 1895; the best individual oar in the university.

George Langford, aged twenty years; weight, 175½ pounds; height, 6 feet ½ inch; prepared at St. Paul Minn.; rowed a stroke on last year's university crew, showing an very well for a new man. His physical development is good, and he will improve with practice.

John McC. Longacre, '96, aged twenty-two years 6 months; weight, 175 pounds; height, 5 feet 11 inches; rowed at No. 4 in the '95 boat and at No. 6 in the '95 boat. He prepared at the Pennsylvania Charter School at Philadelphia. The most powerful candidate for the crew, and knows how to apply his strength.

Philip H. Bailey, '97, aged twenty-two years nine months; weight, 180 pounds; height, 6 feet. He prepared at Hartford High School. He rowed No. 3 on the '97 freshman crew, and was substitute last year on the university crew. He is strong and knows how to apply his strength.

James Rodgers, '98, aged twenty-one years four months; weight, 178½ pounds; height, 5 feet 11½ inches. He prepared at Andover. He rowed at No. 5 on last year's freshman crew, and has especially strong legs.

William M. Beard, '96, aged twenty years; weight, 162½ pounds; height, 5 feet 8½ inches. He prepared at Hopkins School of this city, and the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Military School. He rowed at No. 3 on the '96 freshman boat, and at the same place on the '94 and '95 crews. He is probably the hardest candidate, and has remarkable staying powers.

Alexander Brown, '96, aged twenty-three years; weight, 170 pounds; height, 6 feet ½ inch. He prepared at St. Paul's School. He is very strong in body muscles and arms, and has a larger chest measurement than any other candidate.

James H. Simpson, '97, aged twenty-two years 5 months; weight, 160 pounds; height, 5 feet 11 inches. He prepared at St. Paul's School. He rowed stroke and was Captain of the '97 freshman crew, and was substitute on last year's university crew. He is rather light, but very well built.

George T. Marsh, '98, aged twenty years; weight, 160 pounds; height, 5 feet 11 inches. He prepared at Williston Seminary. He rowed at No. 3, and was Captain of the '98 freshman crew. He has no waste tissue, with a good chest.

Theodore W. Miller, '97, aged twenty-one years two months; weight, 164 pounds; height, 5 feet 9 inches. He prepared at St. Paul's School. He rowed No. 2 on the '97 freshman crew, and was substitute on last year's university crew. He is very thick-set and strong.

Paul D. Mills, '97, S., aged nineteen years five months; weight, 165 pounds; heights, 5 feet 10 inches. He prepared at Lawrenceville School. He rowed No. 7 on '98 freshman crew. He is one of the best built of the candidates, and is very sturdy.

David F. Rogers, '98, aged twenty-one years; weight, 168 pounds; height, 6 feet. He prepared at Kines' School. He rowed stroke on the '98 freshman crew.

Stewart Patterson, Jr., '97, aged twenty-one years three months; weight, 144 pounds; height, 6 feet 3½ inch. He prepared at St. Paul's School.

Payne Whitney, '98, aged twenty years; weight, 175 pounds; height, 5 feet 10½ inches. He prepared at Groton.

But the interest is not entirely centred on the Henley eight, for, besides the University crew, the freshmen crew, and the regular class boats from '96, '97, and the two from '98 are daily seen on the harbor. The formation of a second junior crew is also under way.

Cross is taking charge of the freshmen and is building up a fine crew from the lot of youngsters put in his keeping. The class crews are training for the Spring regatta, which is to take place in a few weeks.

The following are the statistics of the Yale freshmen crew: Nelson A. Howard, Captain, is a graduate of the Hopkins Grammar School of this city, and weighs 156 pounds; he is twenty-one years old, 5 feet 11¾ inches tall; he also strokes the crew. No. 7 is Harleigh Parkhurst of Hartford, a graduate of the Hartford High School; he is nineteen years old, weighs 163 pounds, and is 6 feet tall. No. 6 is George S. Slocovitch of Brooklyn, who prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; he is twenty years old, weighs 168 pounds, and is 5 feet 9 inches tall. No. 5 is W. E. Griswold of Erie, Penn., who fitted for Yale at Black Hall School in Lyme; he weighs 165 pounds, and is 6 feet ½ inch tall.

H. A. Cheney will row No. 4. He comes from New-Haven, and prepared at the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville. He is a fine football player and weighs 163 pounds; is nineteen years old, and is 6 feet tall.

No. 3 is A. F. Way of Westville, who, although of slender build, is a good oar; he is twenty years old, weighs 156 pounds, and is 6 feet 8¾ inches tall. No. 2 is T. Wright of Buffalo; was graduated from the Buffalo High School; he is eighteen years old, weighs 172 pounds, and is 5 feet 8 inches tall. Bow oar is W. K. Sturges, a graduate of St. Paul's School, who is nineteen years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs 164 pounds.

The four leading substitutes are: C. W. Abbott, Plainfield, N. J., aged eighteen years, weight 173 pounds, height 6 feet; preparatory school, St. Paul's; Alexander B. Marvin of New-Rochelle, age nineteen, weight 163 pounds, height 5 feet 11 inches, preparatory school Brooklyn Latin School; George P. Baker, age twenty-two, weight 167 pounds, height 5 feet 11½ inches, preparatory school Genesee Normal School; George D. Graves of Manchester, N. H., and Rowland M. Patterson of New-York are also at the training table.

YALE'S OARSMEN WHO WILL GO TO HENLEY.

Rodges, (14.) Pattison, (13.) Marsh, (12.) Longacre, (11.) Brown, (10.)
Miller, (5.) Simpson, (4.) Langford, (3.) Treadway, (1.) Beard, (2.) Mills, (8.) Rogers, (9.)
Bailey, (6.) Whitney, (7.)

A PLEA FOR PEDESTRIANS.

One of Them Wants to Know if They Have Any Rights in the Streets.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In these days of overcrowded streets and new and multiplied rapid transit conveyances, one is tempted to ask if pedestrians have any rights, and, if so, if those rights extend in any degree beyond the merest limit of self-preservation?

The many trucks, wagons, cable cars, and the ubiquitous bicycle rider make a walk in our thoroughfares a matter of anxiety and menace even to the young and hardy, and are to all who on occasion must walk a cause of difficulty and delay.

Bicycle riders, now the most rapid and reckless of all that throng our streets, seem to claim a right of way almost exclusive, although most of them ride for pleasure only.

There are many persons in our community who, for business or pleasure, must walk, and there are the aged, the deaf, those with impaired sight—multitudes, in fact, who cannot use the bicycle. Have they any rights? Or has the bicycle rider all?

Information on this subject in your valuable paper would be appreciated by many people.

A PEDESTRIAN.

Congressman McClellan and Pensions.

From The Washington Post.

Referring to the sharp criticisms which have appeared in some of the Western papers on the position taken by Mr. McClellan of New-York on the Pension bill, that gentleman said, in the course of conversation:

"If those gentlemen who are criticising me for by position had read my speech and followed the reports of my action in this matter they would have seen that my opposition was not directed against the general pension policy of the Government, but against certain provisions of the Pickler bill. My remarks in the light of this bill are self-explanatory. I was opposed, and am still opposed, to the payment of a pension to bounty jumpers, deserters, and ex-Confederates. I am also opposed to Pickler's indorsement of the Raum pension policy, which, I think, was vicious and thoroughly offensive, and I believe that the pension policy of the present Administration is honest, and just to the deserving soldiers. I want the honest soldiers who fought for the Union to be liberally pensioned, and all others to be kept off the rolls. If the gag law had not operated to shut me out, I would have offered a service-pension substitute for the Pickler bill, which shows where I stand on the pension question."

Anton Seidl Sometimes Nods.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

After reading the exceeding great praise of Mr. Seidl as a conductor, which has from time to time been printed, I might almost say regularly printed in the Wagner papers during the opera season, it was very disappointing to me, and doubtless to many others, last night, at the performance of "Tristan and Isolde," to have him lose, or at any rate to abandon control over his orchestra, so that during nearly the whole of the love passages between Tristan and Isolde in the first act, and also in the garden scene, and lastly in the finale, only the high notes of the singers could be heard. I sat in the front row, almost in the centre of the dress circle, and with the exception of the high notes the voices of Tristan, Isolde, and Brangene were almost continuously inaudible on account of the loudness of the orchestra. Except at rare moments, the orchestra entirely overpowered the singers, especially in the most beautiful of the love passages. Of course it was a good performance, but why, oh, why, did Mr. Seidl allow it to be so marred. Surely Wagner never wrote vocal parts to have them drowned even by a Seidl orchestra.

SINGER.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1896.

ENGLISH WANT DEFENDER

THEY WOULD LIKE TO SEE HER RACE THE METEOR AND OTHERS.

Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita to be Overhauled for the Thames Races—Yacht Club Organizing in the Orkneys—Barge Regattas on the Thames Cause a Novel Craft to be Built—Fife and Soper Building Five-Raters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 25.—There is considerable anxiety in the English Channel, as well as in the Clyde, to have the Defender over here, and somehow Mr. Iselin's visit to Europe is recognized as the precursor to such a visit. Of course, the anxiety to have the Defender on this side of the Atlantic is on the presumption that the American cutter would enter for some of our first-class cutter matches, and in the absence of excursion steamers hampering the Defender there would be on the course the Emperor of Germany's new Meteor, the Britannia, the Ailsa, and the Satanita, and some of the four, it might be hoped, would be able to block the Defender's way. There are, besides, such troublesome obstacles for a stranger as the tearing tides and sandbanks of the Solent and the squalls of the Clyde, all of which require more local knowledge than the Vigilant had at her command. Hoping the Defender would be placed at the same disadvantage, English Channel yachtsmen are especially anxious for the cutter's arrival here. Mr. Vanderbilt has obtained the reputation here of being everything that is straight and square, and it is believed that he would not risk the reputation of the Defender, and, what is of more importance, of Herreshoff, by any contest where the Defender would be embroiled among tides and sandbanks or mountain squalls.

What the Emperor of Germany will do if his new Meteor beats the Prince of Wales's Britannia, the Ailsa, and the Satanita is the problem that exercises Clyde yachtsmen. There is nothing in the Baltic nor the Mediterranean worth beating, and with the Old World conquered, will the Emperor rest contented, or, like Alexander the Great, sigh for new worlds to conquer. A very natural surmise is that he may make an endeavor to conquer the New World, and carry the America's Cup away to Berlin, an issue which the majority of your population would applaud for the glory of the Fatherland, if not for the Kaiser.

The Britannia, the Ailsa, and the Satanita are all on their way home from the racing in the Mediterranean. The Britannia comes home for new canvas. The Ailsa has been so successful that Mr. William Fife will not be prevailed on to improve her, as he did last Spring. The Satanita, on her arrival, will be fitted with new canvas, which may help the cutter to get alongside the Britannia and enable Mr. C. D. Rose to have a chat with his old friend the Prince of Wales and a laugh over old Formosa times.

The mania raging here to start yacht clubs has at length reached John o' Groat's, the most northerly headland of Scotland, and is spreading even to the Orkney Islands. Some Americans may not be aware that if Scotland is small enough to be compared to the State of Vermont by Americans, one of whom also drew my attention to the fact that the State of Vermont had a miserable soil like Scotland, they ought to be informed that Scotland is considerably enlarged by various groups of islands, one of which is the archipelago known as the Arkway Islands.

This archipelago, like the others, is rather barren and desolate, as may be inferred from the notorious fact that the inhabitants rely upon shipwrecks to supplement their scanty harvests. The Orkney Islands do not form an extensive archipelago, and would not seriously incommode the navigation of the American lakes. The islands are inhabited by crofters, a class of sublime patriots, who, rather than quit their beloved rocks and morasses, suffer starvation and penury all the year round. Planted in Lake Superior or Michigan, they would not be inhabited at all unless by convicts sent thither to penal settlements, for which they are admirably fitted. But the British yachtsman has discovered that the harbors in the Orkney Islands are too distant to be infested by one-raters and half-rater rubbish, and have been spending money among the inhabitants of some of the Orkney ports. The blood of the Old Norse pirates and plunderers still prevails in the Orkney Islands, and to assist yachting visitors to empty their purses, a yacht club with regatta programmes has been started in the Orkney port of Stromness. Of course, the Viking's Cup will be the prize of honor at Stromness.

To the list of new five-raters built or building has to be added a new five by Fife, for Sandy Walker, owner of the Ailsa, and a new five by Soper, of Fay & Co. of Southampton for Mr. A. D. Clarke, late owner of Satanita. The order to Fife will enable him to build something faster than his Almida of last year, and Soper may do better than his Dusky Queen, or, at all events, build a sister inside the measurement rule, which the Dusky Queen was not.

Americans who may have sailed up and down the Thames could not fail seeing fleets of Thames barges, one-masted cargo craft, about 60 feet in length, with brown sails and gaudily painted decks. These craft, instead of raw gaff, are sailed with a sprit or a long spar from the lower end of the lower mast to the peak of the sail. They usually carry a small sail at the stern—a mizzen, which keeps the craft's head right when at anchor. The sails are of all shades of color, from a rich fawn through the various tints of raw and burnt Sienna to Vandyke brown, and are exceedingly picturesque. They sail wonderfully, although flat-bottomed, and go to windward remarkably, especially when carrying a stack of hay on deck, which lays them over in a breeze until the corner made by the bottom and the side makes quite a sharp yacht bottom for the barge. The Thames barges have their annual regattas, in which from twenty to thirty barges compete. The sight of a barge regatta is something to be remembered, and setting protests at defiance, collisions are rare. To compete at the coming annual regatta of the Thames barges the Haughty Belle has been built and launched at East Greenwich. Being built with a long yacht counter—quite a novelty—she is 92 feet over all, with 19 feet beam, and 6 feet draught. She is painted outside with white enamel, and if she proves as fast as expected, she may challenge for the America's Cup.

IN THE COLLEGE WORLD

WHAT THE YOUNG MEN ARE DOING AT VARIOUS SEATS OF LEARNING.

The Custom of Wearing Cap and Gown on Sunday Growing at Yale—Difficulties of Sheffield Scientific School Freshmen in Having Their Class Picture Taken—Scrimmage with Upper Classmen—The Alumni University Fund Association.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 3.—Prof. Ladd has been appointed on the Faculty of the Chicago University for the coming Summer university course. He will begin his work there July 1. He will give two courses of instruction, one repeating substantially the same seminary in ethics which he has been conducting this year for graduate students at Harvard University. The other course will consist of lectures on "The Philosophy of Religion," and will be open not only to members of the university, but also to theological students, ministers, and such others as are interested in this subject. This will be the third university Faculty of which Prof. Ladd has been a member the present year.

Dr. W. L. Elkin of the Yale Observatory has sailed for Paris, where he will attend the conference of astronomical photographers in that city, May 11. The object of this conference is to discuss the methods to be used in the charting of the heavens, which is now being carried on at a number of observatories by the means of photography.

On account of the inability of several members of the Yale Gun Club to practice this Spring, Yale will not enter a team in the Spring shoot with Harvard and Princeton.

At the last meeting of the Classical Club of Yale University, Prof. Clement L. Smith, L. H. D., of Harvard University read a paper on "Cicero's Journey into Exile."

It is announced that Joseph H. Choate will deliver an address before the Yale Kent Club the latter part of this month.

Dr. Edward F. Buchner, Instructor in Pedagogy and Philosophy, has sailed for Germany. He will devote the next five months to special researches into the history of the Kantian philosophy, returning in time to resume his work in the Fall.

The custom of Yale upper class men wearing cap and gown on Sundays is growing at the university. There are many in the university who believe it would be a very creditable sight to see all the class men in cap and gown on the Sabbath. The senior class of the law department has fallen into line with this plan, and will hereafter wear this exclusive college dress on Sundays.

A largely attended meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni University Fund Association was held this week. Reports were received from the members of the board as to the progress of the work in the various classes assigned to them, respectively, and considerable time was occupied in discussing ways and means for increasing the number of contributors. It appeared that the deficiency in the fund, which must be met in order to make the same appropriation to income as last year, $10,000, was upward of $1,200, and it was resolved to make a special effort to obtain this sum before the middle of June, when the yearly appropriation is made. Attention was called to the remarks of President Dwight in his annual report as to the importance of this work and the desirability of increasing largely the number of contributions, which would enable the fund to be of even greater service to the university, without being a burden to any one, as the majority of contributions are of $5 and $10. A committee was appointed to see that the attention of the present senior classes in both academic and scientific departments is called to the work of the fund upon their graduation.

There was quite a demonstration in front of Sheffield Hall by the Scientific School students this week. The class of '98, S. was to have its class picture taken. The news of the fact spread to the juniors, and they determined to make trouble for the '98 men. The juniors came to the scene prepared to spoil the group. At the appointed hour the freshmen gathered on the steps of North Sheffield Hall. In front of them was the photographer and his camera. The seniors of the school were in a position to enjoy the sport. Just at the moment when the photographer announced that everything was ready the '97 men, who were on the lookout over the students whose picture was to be taken, lowered a flag upon which was painted in big black letters, "The Baby Show." At the same time and from the same source several pails of water were poured down on the heads of the class below. The freshmen looked to see where the torrent was coming from and had hardly succeeded in identifying the disturbers when half a dozen bags of flour descended. For the moment the freshmen were dumfounded. Then they started to run from the shower.

Soon after this occurrence a rush followed between the two classes. It was a remined of the old demonstrations of the past, when the students, during their fierce encounters, came out of them with tattered garments. The freshmen made a gallant resistance to the attempt of their opponents to pass into the building. But the '98 men were worsted. Not long after the rush and the defeat of the freshmen, the latter, believing that they would not again be molested, induced the photographer to return to take the picture. Back came the '97 class, and there was another scrimmage, in which every one's clothes suffered. Prof. Frederick Beach, instructor of physics to the freshmen, came upon the scene and made an attempt to stop the fight. He was thrown down, and, realizing that he was in some danger, and that he could not quiet the young men, he stepped across the street and began to jot down the names of those who were involved in the row. This action of the professor did not deter the students in their efforts to crush one another. The flag with its inscription was attacked by the freshmen, and it was torn to tatters. By this time the '97 men were getting tired, and began to leave. When the freshmen were alone again it was finally resolved to make another attempt to sit for the picture. They did so, and it was taken without any further trouble.

HARVARD DRAMA AND MUSIC.

The Play Which Pi Eta Will Produce—Concerts of the Music Clubs.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 3.—Harvard University began its last term on Monday after a vacation of a week. The term will last only five weeks before the final examinations arrive.

Amateur theatricals seem to have taken hold firmly of Harvard College lately. In addition to the Hasty Pudding play, which has for years been a fixture, the Cercle Francais has given its French play, the Delta Upsilon fraternity has presented its old English drama, and now the Pudding's rival, the Pi Eta, announces its Spring show, and rivals the Pudding. The name of the play is "The Alcayde." The libretto is written by G. L. Stephens, L. S.; the music is chiefly the work of F. E. Barry, '97, though J. A. Loud, '98, contributes a couple of good songs. It is essentially a comic opera, with little in the play that is not suggested by the plot itself. Horse-play for mere horse-play's sake is not brought in, but the libretto is abounding in good jokes and gives rise to many well-arranged scenes. The plot has the merit of being substantial and connected, while calling for many lively situations.

The atmosphere of the play is purely Spanish. The first act represents a square in the city of Seville, and the second a very picturesque gypsy camp. The plot hangs on the ardent love of the young Alcayde for a fair maiden, the ward of the stern and pompous Inquisitor of Seville. The latter dignitary has many schemes of his own which he puts into execution at the expense of the poor Alcayde, but not without involving himself in serious complications. The reckless projects of a wandering gypsy are accountable for a general misunderstanding on the part of all, and cause grave difficulties before matters are finally straightened. The chorus gives the scenes a picturesque surrounding in their costumes of Spanish peasants, gypsies, and Moors.

The principal parts are taken by N. H. White, L. S.; E. M. Waterhouse, '97; Vivian Burnett, '98; G. D. Scott, '96; E. W. Rich, '97; A. N. Sheriff, '96; A. E. Hatch, '98; F. R. Wright, '98; J. A. Loud, and F. Winchester, '97. White, as the Inquisitor, is the comedian, and Waterhouse is the fair maiden. He has the best tenor voice in the university, and is given plenty of opportunity in the show to display it. The club is particularly fortunate in one thing. It has secured the exclusive services of E. E. Rose, formerly of the Castle Square Theatre in Boston. He had hold of the last show this club had for a few days. But this year he has been given full swing. The result is an unusually brilliant and original show. The first performance will be open to graduate members of the club alone. It will be given on Friday of this week. On May 9 to 11 the play will be given in Cambridge; on May 13, in Boston, on May 16, at Salem, and on May 19, at Lynn.

The freshman musical clubs have been practicing over three months for the last three concerts which the Faculty allows them to give each year. The dates agreed upon are May 9, in Brookline; May 16, in Cambridge, and May 22, in Worcester. The clubs are made up as follows:

Glee Club—L. E. Ware, President; M. S. Savage, Secretary; H. Denison, Leader; FirstTenors—Root, Fernald, Leen, Ullman, Fairbank; Second Tenors—M. Stearns, Homans, Savage, Wing, Spenser, Ware, Turner, Holt; First Basses—Whitbeck, Scudder, M. D. Whitman, Haughton, Swan, Stearns, McKittrick, M. Whitman, Preston, Adams; Second Basses—Talmadge, Taylor, Burton, Bacon, Clarkson, Moore.

Banjo Club—L. T. Baker, President; Philip French, Secretary; J. A. Burnham, Leader; Banjeaurines—J. A. Burnham, L. T. Baker, E. A. Boardman, W. Smith, C. S. Edgell, A. C. Spaulding; Piccolo Banjo—H. L. Meader; Banjos—R. E. Andrews, C. A. Hamilton, J. W. Kelly, W. C. Quinby, F. W. Blatchford, Philip French; Guitars—G. J. Dyer, J. L. Campbell, W. S. Parker, C. Johnston.

Mandolin Club—F. H. Purington, President; O. R. Richards, Secretary; A. C. Spaulding, Leader; Mandolins—Holmes, Merrill, Spaulding, Richards, Purington, Dunham, Wight, Draper, Ware; Guitars—Dyer, Parker, Campbell; 'Cello—Conley.

Since the question of having the students join in the parade to be held on June 3, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Cambridge as a city, met with the entire approval of the class officers, arrangements have been made with a firm in Boston to furnish uniforms, which are to consist of capes and gowns dyed with the colors of the several classes. Since the parade means a great deal to the people of Cambridge, with whom the students have always been on good terms, it is expected that the students will interest themselves in the affair and do all in their power to make it a success. In the provisional list of examinations no examinations were scheduled for June 3, so that there can be no drawback on that score. Dean Briggs of the academic department has received letters from Dean Ames of the Law School and Dean Richardson of the Medical School, expressing their interest in the affair and their opinion that the members of their schools will gladly join in the parade if the rest of the university decides to do so.

PRINCETON'S NEW PLAY.

The Cast for "The Mummy"—Opposition to Phi Beta Kappa.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 3.—The cast for the new play which will be put on by the University Dramatic Club has finally been decided upon. The play is written by G. Post Wheeler, '92, now of New-York City, and is entitled "The Mummy." Here is the cast: Pipolopopolis, Glenn, '96; Golf, Cooley, '97; Rameses, Davis, '96; Necho, Wiestling, '96; Altossa, Torrence, '97; Nitys, Carter, '99; Psalmtak, Euwer, '98; Phafa, Frame, '97; Amasis, Hill, '97; Girls—Hagemeyer, '97; Taylor, '97; Rogers, '96; Executioners—Scott, '96; Clark, '99; Reynolds, '97.

The dates for the first performances are May 15 and 16, in the Casino at Princeton. The music is being written by Ralph D. Smith, '96, the leader of the University Banjo Club, and will be rendered by a special college orchestra, under the leadership of W. W. Leonard, '96. An effort is being made to secure permission from the Faculty for dates out of town, and it is hoped that the performance will be given in Trenton, New-York, and Philadelphia.

At a recent meeting of the senior class it was announced that the Faculty had made application to the Phi Beta Kappa for a charter establishing a chapter of that society at Princeton. Although this is not in the strict sense of the words a Greek letter society, since it is not a secret organization, it is not generally believed among Princetonians that the Faculty's action will receive general approval. Dr. Humphreys of the modern language department has written a long communication reviewing the history of the society, which is printed in The Princetonian. It has long been the established policy of Princeton to reject all advances which have looked to the introduction of secret societies, since they are considered inimical to the welfare of the ancient literary societies, Whig and Clio Halls. So far has this hostility been carried that every student is required on entering Princeton to sign a pledge not to belong to such societies while a student here.

A large rose window for Alexander Commencement Hall has just been completed by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of New-York, from designs by J. A. Holzer. The four divisions of the window represent Study, Genius, Knowledge, and Fame. Study is represented by a seated figure of a youth, upon whose knees is spread a label carrying the words, "fac et spera." On each side of the figure is a boy holding an open book, the left hand of Study resting on one, while he writes in the other book. The figures are posed against an Italian background. Genius is also a seated figure in profile, with boys carrying torches, on each side. Knowledge is represented by an aged man seated with the head in profile, engraved on tablets which are supported as in the other pictures, by boys. Fame is represented by a female figure enthroned and crowned, engaged in handing to two attendants laurel wreaths of victory and reward. The color scheme of the whole is a harmonious arrangement of yellows, reds, and greens.

The regular May meeting of the Princeton Club of New-York is announced to take place on the evening of May 6, at the Hotel Brunswick.

There has recently come to light what is believed to be a unique copy of the first public address delivered by the Trustees of Princeton College. This was published as a small pamphlet of about eight pages, by James Parker, at New-York, in 1752, just six years after the first charter of the college was granted. In 1754 the pamphlet was reprinted, with some alterations and notes, at Edinburgh, and a copy of this second edition has also been discovered. The college library has secured access to these unique pamphlets and it is proposed to reproduce both in fac simile in time for the sesquicentennial celebration.

Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, who lectured before the students Tuesday night, was given a royal reception. All the available space in the auditorium of Alexander Hall was filled.

CORNELL'S LECTURE SEASON.

J. Sloat Fassett on "The Citizen"—Progress on New Buildings.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 3.—The lecture season is at its height at Cornell now, and nearly every department is being strengthened in its courses by a lecture or series of lectures by men of National reputation. One of the most eminent of the year's lecturers is Prince Wolkonski, who has been giving a series on "Russian History and Russian Literature." Prince Wolkonski is the eldest son of the Russian Minister of Education. He received an English education, and speaks English fluently.

On Thursday evening J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira delivered a lecture before the Civil Service Reform Club on "The Citizen and the State." The lecture drew a large audience and was well received. In the course of his remarks on politics, Mr. Fassett said: "Every citizen should be a practical politician, not a voter, nor simply an intelligent voter. If every citizen would discharge his duty there would be no need of civil service reform. The erroneous idea is held by many that politics is war. But politics is not war; it is the divine law applied to human government. Its lifeblood is honesty; its mainspring, liberty."

In a recent letter to the university, Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture pays Cornell a compliment upon her methods of instruction. Speaking of a Cornell graduate whom, after attaining a high standing in the civil service examination, he had appointed as a statistician in his department, the Secretary says: "What is true of this new statistician applies with equal force, as far as Cornell is concerned, to other graduates of that institution who have come under my observation. While they may not be as proficient in baseball, football, and other athletic sports and exercises as some of the young men who attend older seats of learning in the United States, when a man is graduated from Cornell in any branch of science he is thoroughly familiar with it in all its details."

The plans and drawings for the new astronomical observatory are now ready for the builders, and the work of construction will soon be under way. The building will be erected upon a knoll just back of the Veterinary College. It is to be a yellow buff brick structure, with dark-red sandstone trimmings, and it will be fitted up with every contrivance which will be necessary to put the courses in astronomy upon an equal footing with those given elsewhere.

The studies for the complete course of four years in the new State Veterinary College have been arranged by Dr. Low, Dean of the school. Some of the subjects are from the general courses in the university, but most of them will be taught by special professors in the veterinary department. Work on the buildings is progressing rapidly. The main building will contain the laboratories, the museum, clinic rooms, and the large amphitheatre lecture room. In the glass-covered building in the rear will be the surgical operating room, with a revolving operating table in the centre. Also in this building will be the pharmacy and instrument room. The mortuary building will have two hospital wards—one for general and one for contagious diseases. A bill for an appropriation for next year's supplies is now pending in the Senate. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the college will be open for instruction with the beginning of the next college year.

As a result of the competition for places on the 1896 memorial stage the following twelve have been chosen from the junior class: E. L. Aldrich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. F. Connolly, Dubuque, Iowa; Irwin Esmond, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; J. M. Evans, Johnston, N. Y.; M. H. Ingersoll, Ithaca, N. Y.; Louis Langdon, Elmira, N. Y.; Miss C. A. Laurance, Vineland, N. J.; M. M. Odell, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; P. S. Pierce, Ithaca, N. Y.; P. M. Snow, Fulton, N. Y.; H. R. Tobey, Port Henry, N. Y., and G. H. Vandewalker, Ithaca, N. Y. The contest occurs on May 30, this year, and will be interesting from the fact that a "co-ed" is to compete. This is the second time that a woman has made the stage.

The Cadet Corps has received and accepted a challenge from the Military Corps of the University of California for a rifle competition. The event will come simultaneously at both places on May 9. The marksmen will represent each university, and each man will fire ten shots at a target at the regulation distance of 200 yards. Each university will have a representative at the place of competition of the other.

STEVENS INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY.

A Programme Soon to be Arranged—Thesis Work of Seniors.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 3.—At a meeting held recently at the house of President Morton the plans for the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration next Fall were informally discussed. It was decided to arrange a programme, after the adoption of which by the alumni and undergraduates the permanent committees from those bodies will take the affair in charge. The Alumni Association was represented by Prof. Adam Riesenberger, '76; Kenneth Torrance, '84, and Harry Van Atta, '81. President Morton represented the Faculty. Walter Kidde, '97; Warren H. Miller, '98; Rudolph V. Rose, '97, and George H. Beck, '99, were the delegates from the undergraduates.

A meeting of the Stevens Social Society was held Monday. Mr. Morton, '97, on behalf of the committee which had been appointed to look into the advisability of having a cotillion during the third term this year, reported adversely. The report was adopted. The dance usually given by the Social Society in the third term will also be omitted.

The junior class has decided to have a class dinner during the supplementary term. It will be given in Hoboken.

A meeting of the Engineering Society was held Thursday at which the following officers were elected to serve the rest of the college year: G. L. Hutchins, President; E. Knapp, Vice President; A. M. Orr, Secretary; Cromwell, Richardson, and Mott, Executive Committee. Walter E. Kidde, '97, gave a review of the current mechanical journals, and A. J. Wood, '96, gave an account of the last senior inspection trip. No recitations or lectures are held for the senior class this term, the different members of the class being engaged in thesis work. A. J. Wood is testing a new hydraulic vane at the institute. Benedict and Hewitt are making a test of the Buckeye engine, using compressed air as the working fluid. Bushnell, Denton, and Faulks are testing an alcohol engine. Hasbrouck and Christy will test a gas engine in connection with isolated electric lighting. Badenhausen, Bernhard, Weichert, and Seeligsberg will make comparative tests of tugboats having simple and compound engines. Decker, Pope, and Wagoner will make a review of the plant of the Niagara Power Company, and test there a two-phase rotary transformer. Dickerson and Borland will make a test of an air compressor system.

HONOR MEN AT UNION.

The Men to Take Part in Commencement—Subjects for Seniors.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 3.—The Faculty of Union has appointed the following seniors as honor men and speakers on the commencement stage: D. H. Craven, Albany; George J. Dann, Walton; A. S. Derby, Sandy Hill; R. Guernsey, East Cobleskill; J. Herring, Walton; G. E. Pollock, North Argyle; M. H. Strong, Schenectady; G. L. Van Deusen, Argyle; H. M. West, Glens Falls, and D. M. Westfall, Jr., Cambridge.

Prof. Winans has withdrawn his resignation as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and will remain another year. He has been admitted to the bar and practices law during vacations.

Prof. Hoffman, of Mental and Moral Philosophy, will spend one year abroad, under the rule giving a year's vacation, with salary, to the Professors who have been ten years at Union.

Subjects for senior orations have been announced as follows: "As Promoting Congestion in Cities, the Greater New-York Bill Is a Step in the Wrong Direction;" "The Monroe Doctrine Is Practically a Part of the Code of International Law;" "The Novelist or Dramatist Should Consider the Popular Taste;" "The United States Should Recognize the Belligerency of Cuba;" "Universities Are Most Favorably Situated in Large Cities."

The twenty-ninth lecture in the Butterfield course was given in the chapel Friday afternoon by E. H. Mullen, Vice President of the Bank of the Republic, on the subject, "The Slaves of To-day."

For the benefit of those who will study for the ministry next year, a class in Hebrew has been formed, with Rabbi Schaumberg as instructor.

The annual junior promenade, the last dance before commencement, was given Friday evening in Nott Memorial Hall. The committee consisted of H. H. Brown, F. J. Little, Paul Canfield, James Wingate, C. J. Dailey, A. C. Wyckoff, H. A. Frey, H. C. Todd, and R. D. Fuller.

Prof. William Wells, Professor of Modern Language and Literature, and lecturer on current history, is giving a series of lectures on "The Story of the Canadas."

Hall, Herring and Twiford have been appointed by the senior class to procure a portrait of ex-President Webster, to be placed in the chapel with those of the other ex-Presidents.

The senior class has decided to wear caps and gowns after June 1, the beginning of the senior vacation.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT VASSAR.

A Very Pleasant Celebration of the Event Held.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 3.—The thirty-first celebration of the birthday of Matthew Vassar, the founder of Vassar College, was observed on Friday. In the afternoon the buildings were open to visitors. At

PRIVATEERING ROMANCE

SPAIN AND UNITED STATES WOULD NOT AGREE TO STOP IT.

Modern Improvements Will Probably Take the Romance from It—Daring Deeds of the Past—The Days of Boarding with Cutlass and Pistol—Possibilities of Privateering Now—The Proposed Naval Reserve of This Country.

"Privateering is and remains abolished," such is the language in which that special style of marine enterprise and adventure was formally discredited by the nations concerned in the treaty of Paris. At that conference a declaration of principles was signed April 16, 1856. Plenipotentiaries of many nations were there. Conspicuous among the powers which refused to adhere to such agreement was the United States. The others were Spain, Mexico, and Uruguay.

The four countries which refused to recognize the phrase are therefore not bound by it, and in case of war would be at liberty to do as they pleased regarding the fitting out of privateers or of letters of marque.

The privateer is an armed vessel belonging to a private owner, the subject of a belligerent power, and bearing a commission from that power to "sink, burn, and destroy" the commerce of an enemy. Privateers, says an authority, stand in the position of a public ship of war and a merchant vessel. In order to encourage privateering, Great Britain once ordered that prizes taken by a privateer should be divided between the owners and the captors, the rights of the Crown being specially excluded in numerous prize acts. But by the Naval Prize act of 1864, which has not since been abrogated, a prize made by a privateer belongs to the Crown in its office of Admiralty. By the United States Prize act of 1861, the entire proceeds of a prize made by a privateer go, unless otherwise provided in her commission, to the captors, and, in the absence of agreement, are equally divided between the owners and the ship's company.

Privateering as it was in the old days, the days of smart, manoeuvre under sail, of yard-arm to yard-arm conflicts, of the carronade, swivel and boarding pike, is now a thing forgotten. The slap-dash style of climbing over a stranger's bulwarks, clearing his decks with naked cutlass and spitting pistol, and then asking his nationality and destination, is a thing of the past.

With the advance of civilization have come different methods of warfare on sea and land, and the advent of steam propulsion and of the numerous other inventions have wrought such changes that it is doubtful if the privateer, as once known, will again figure in history.

In the wars of the Revolution and of 1812 privateers played a more important part than ever before. To this country, with its then inconsiderable commerce, the vast merchant fleets of the enemy were an enticing prey, and the private armed vessel proved most formidable. Hundreds of such craft were fitted out and numerous were the captures they made and triumphs they achieved.

There is a fine blue-water flavor and a general air of ocean freshness about the old-time sea rovers, whose histories have a distinct romance of their own. First of all, they were seamen, and in those days seamanship was a matter of essence. Skill in the handling of ships and boats and the application of the resources of sailor men when meeting with accidents or disasters were then primary considerations. There is something exhilarating in the musty legends of how those pig-tailed seamen went out on man's choice mission—destruction. The sort of ships they sailed in are now mainly extant in old prints. There is nausea afloat to be likened to them, and no nautical imagination of the present day can resurrect them without the aid of history.

Clumsy-looking afloat, no doubt, most of them were, for the more slender and elegant wire rigging had not then displaced the rope shrouds and stays of the old-time sailing craft. But they carried a broad expanse of sail, especially those that were constructed for the purpose of uniting the perquisites of commerce to those of capture. These were built on such superb lines that they would make their way to windward like vessels propelled by steam, and on and before a favoring breeze few of the regular-built cruisers could hold the pace they set.

It may be interesting to recall some of the feats of these craft and their crews in the days of manoeuvrings under sail, of yard-arm to yard-arm encounters, weather gauges, tacks and sheets, boarding over the rail with cutlass flashing, while bell-mouthed carronades were grinning against the enemy's sides, listening to the fight as it stamped along the decks and ebbed and flowed from quarter deck to forecastle.

Privateering made no great pretensions when it was first inaugurated by the United States. According to some veracious chronicles compiled by G. F. Emmons, and reposing in the archives of the Navy Department at Washington, the first overt act of resistance in the struggle for independence was the equipment of eight boats by the Colony of Rhode Island for privateering purposes. The boats carried sixty men, and were commanded by Capt. Abraham Whipple. The crews of this formidable flotilla were armed with paving stones, and June 18, 1772 they captured the English schooner Gaspe, tender to the British squadron off Providence, which had been run aground while in chase of the packet ship Hannah, Capt. Linzee. The schooner carried twenty-seven men. She was carried by boarding, set on fire, and destroyed.

According to the same authority, the first sea fight after Bunker Hill took place May 11 off Machias Bay, when a prize sloop, carrying thirty-two men, captured the British sloop Margaretta, armed with four guns, fourteen swivels, and thirty-six men. The Margaretta was carried by boarding. Capt. J. O'Brien commanded the attacking sloop, which was fitted out by citizens of Machias, Massachusetts. The prize mounted eight guns and nineteen swivels, and, under command of her prize master, she captured two schooners in the succeeding June. These were each armed with eight guns, ten swivels, and fifty men, and had been fitted out expressly to recapture the Margaretta. Capt. O'Brien met both schooners in the Bay of Fundy, attacked them separately, and captured each by boarding.

To go back a few years, it is interesting to note that in 1758 "The Thurloe, a colony privateer, encountered and captured the French privateer Les Deux Amis, of ten guns and ninety-eight men, after an action of over two hours, during which three hundred powder flasks and seventy-two stink pots were expended upon the enemy."

The encounter of the ship Hyder Ally, a privateer fitted out by patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, with the British ship General Monk, fairly illustrates the skill and strategy of the American privateersman when he fairly found his sea legs. The Hyder Ally was a merchant ship converted into a privateer. She was pierced for sixteen six-pounders, and carried a crew of 110. Lieut. Joshua Barney was in command, and had orders to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to the capes. The convoy anchored off Cape May, and while lying there, waiting for an off-shore breeze, two British cruisers appeared. Signal was made to the merchantmen to get under way and sail up the bay, while the Hyder Ally stood boldly out to meet the cruisers.

Intent on making capture of the rich prize which was trying to escape up the bay, the first of the British cruisers started in pursuit of the fleeing merchantmen, leaving her consort to settle with the audacious privateer. The rear vessel was the twenty-gun sloop of war General Monk, Lieut. Barney waited until his enemy was within pistol shot, and then delivered a broadside. The iron storm came clattering through the timbers of the English vessel, and Capt. Rodgers, her commander, finding that he had an armed vessel to deal with, put about with the intention of capturing the privateer by boarding. Lieut. Barney instantly divined his purpose, and as quickly framed a plan to thwart it. While the guns of the Hyder Ally were being reloaded, he gave hurried instructions to the helmsman to obey all orders "by the rule of contrary."

The Englishman, meantime, was heading for the privateer, with the intention of lying alongside. To counteract this, vast sheafs and pikes and the glitter of drawn cutlasses showed where the boarders were crouched ready to make a spring for the decks of the Hyder Ally as soon as their vessel should range alongside.

"Hard aport your helm, there! Do you want him to run aboard of us?" shouted Lieut. Barney to the helmsman as the ships drew near each other. The command was uttered in a voice loud enough to be heard on board the Englishman, as was intended. Deceived by the order, Capt. Rodgers shifted helm and bummed sail, but, acting under the secret instructions of Lieut. Barney, the helmsman of the Hyder Ally had put the helm of that vessel hard astarboard, and a few minutes later the jibboom of the Englishman was forking through the fore rigging of the privateer. A dozen American seamen sprang forward to make it fast, and while they were lashing the spar to prevent the sloop from swinging clear, the guns of the privateer began to blaze.

Exposed to the raking fire, the decks of the General Monk was soon converted into shambles, and, being head on to the enemy and lashed in that position, not an answering gun could be brought to bear. Four times the privateer sent her broadsides through the quivering length of her antagonist, and, finding further resistance useless, Capt. Rodgers hauled down his flag.

Among the numerous encounters which deserve mention was that of the sixteen-gun sloop Pickering, fitted out by citizens of Massachusetts and commanded by J. Harraden. The crew numbered 100 men. The Pickering's first battle took place on May 9, when she had an indecisive contest lasting 1 hour and 25 minutes with a cutter mounting twenty guns. About three weeks later she captured the schooner Golden Eagle, of twenty-two guns. The prize was retaken by the Achilles immediately afterward, whereupon the Pickering renewed the engagement, and, after several hours of hard fighting, beat off the Achilles and retook the prize.

What seems like a herculean endeavor worthy of a longer account is summed up in this brief note of the Pickering's subsequent career: "Off Sandy Hook, in October," the record says, "the Pickering engaged and at the same time captured, after 1 hour and 30 minutes, the enemy's ship Hope, reported to have been armed with fourteen guns; the brig Pomone, of twelve guns, and the cutter Royal George, armed with seventeen guns."

Mr. Edgar S. Maclay, in his excellent history of the navy, estimates that about 800 vessels of all kinds were captured from the English by American cruisers and privateers during the war of independence. To this the historian adds the comment that "one of the noteworthy features of the struggle was the prominent part private enterprise took in the operations on sea. While not a single continental cruiser was taken by British privateers, sixteen English cruisers, mounting in all 226 guns, were taken by American privateers or by private enterprise."

It may surprise many to know that not less than 1,367 public and private armed vessels were sent against the enemy during the Revolutionary war. These were of all kinds, and ranged in class from whaleboat to ship. Regularly commissioned vessels of war are not included in the computation. It is interesting to note that Massachusetts led, with 450; Pennsylvania came second, with 422; Maryland fitted out 186; Connecticut, 170; New-Hampshire, 61; Virginia, 44; Rhode Island, 20; New-York, 17; South Carolina, 10; North Carolina, 3; New-Jersey, 5; and 5 others classified under the heading of "unknown" we it to sea.

Conditions of naval warfare have undergone a vast change since the privateer of the convoy and carronade era was extant. If he ever comes to sea again, he will go in steam craft and will cry halt to passing strangers in the language of the high-power and rapid-fire gun.

Divested of its semi-buccaneer romance, and stripped of its picturesque features, the privateering of the future, if there should ever be such a calling, may still be a fruitful source of adventure, with a romance all its own. One can easily imagine a steamship under the guise of a peaceful trader and a neutral flag suddenly changing her colors and demanding of the casual ocean wayfarer, by means of a rifled piece of ordnance, an exposition of her manifest; and if, perchance, the other should have the same curiosity, and the battery back of it, but concealed, as in the days of old, one can look for a repetition of the occurrences that made history in elder days, and perhaps the same result, though the process of arriving at it may be, and doubtless will be, different.

During very recent days the Naval Reserve man has had a large share of public attention, along with the privateer of the past, and the potential one of the future. Between the two there is a wide dissimilarity. They will have a common object. Their points of departure must be widely separated.

The naval militia, as it is organized, is well understood. Measures are now on foot to establish an auxiliary force to that, which will be a naval reserve in its proper sense. A bill which has been drawn declares that such a reserve shall be established. Commander J. W. Miller of the local naval militia has explained that large enrollments from the merchant marine cannot be expected, as the country is not now possessed of a large merchant navy. "We can, however," says Commander Miller in a recent interview, "induce fishermen, yacht sailors, and longshoremen to serve a month or more during the Winter by paying them. It will therefore be no more difficult for men to enlist in the United States Naval Reserve than for other men to join the naval militia or National Guard. New-York has now over 12,000 uniformed National Guard and only about 800 in this naval militia."

The object of the proposed Naval Reserve is, of course, to man subsidized merchant steamships, and to augment the regular naval forces in time of war. American steamships carrying mails are available for Government use in time of hostilities, and the reserves would doubtless be called upon to man them. Prominent in the list of subsidized vessels are the four American Liners Paris, New-York, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

The privateer, on the other hand, would go to sea in craft over which the Government has no direct control.

ANCIENT PLAYING CARDS.

A Remarkable Collection of Them Soon to be Sold in London.

From The London Daily News.

A curious collection will come under the hammer at the beginning of May. It consists entirely of old playing cards, and is so large that it will take two days to sell them. The collection was made by Lady Charlotte Schreiber, who not only hoarded up an extraordinary variety of cards, political, educational, and fanciful, of various countries, but also compiled a well-known reference work upon the subject, which was edited by Sir A. Wollaston Franks and published in three folio volumes.

Although the mention of a pack of cards is now usually associated either with a quiet rubber of whist after dinner or with the other extreme in the world of recreation, the fascination of the gambling room, it is evident that in bygone days the use of cards had, to a large extent, a third object, an educational one. They were designed to convey amusement and instruction combined, and in this capacity must have been as useful and far-reaching in their way as our present system of "kindergarten" is to the juvenile members of society.

Selecting haphazard from a great variety, we meet with illustrated history, ancient, mediaeval, and modern, both in serious art and caricature. Here, among the French specimens, is a pack illustrating the revolution of 1830, with portraits of Louis Philippe and others, and as a contrast we meet with a burlesque pack, "Cartes à Jouer," designed by Baron Atthalin to while away the tedium of a long sea voyage. Some of the heraldic packs are of great rarity, one engraved about 1690, with suit marks fleur-de-lis, eagles, roses, and lions; and another, of earlier date, having the arms of the States of Europe—France, Germany, Spain, and Italy.

The various fortune-telling cards seem to have a lighter mission, and there are good sets of natural history subjects. Among the German lots are several of the series originated by Cotta, a bookseller of Tübingen, to form an annual issue of packs entitled "Karten Almanach," in which the numerals, different in each year, should contain fanciful designs, while the court cards should illustrate historical and classical characters. Another set, eminently instructive, is elaborately engraved with maps of the countries of Europe.

In the English part of the collection the rulers of Great Britain are well represented, while there are fanciful, emblematic, and, we may say, controversial packs, so pronounced are certain caricatures and the depicting of events of the seventeenth century. Some musical cards of about 1724 have songs in which have been discerned features of Dr. Arne's compositions. The Italian series includes a good many curious "Tarocchi" packs of rare kind, one being the "Tarocchi di Mantegna," considered (according to Bartsch) to be the earlier of two famous sets engraved in the fifteenth century.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 3.—The rate of discount during the past week for three-month bills was 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills ¾ per cent. The hardening in the rates was due to the Bank of England gathering £8,000,000 for the Chinese indemnity, which is to be paid to Japan on May 8. Silver was quiet. At the Stock Exchange a flourishing investment business was done. Politics discouraged speculation. Consols fell ⅛. In American railroad securities the gold shipments checked business. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced ½, and Denver and Rio Grande ¼. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As fell 2, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific each 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ¾; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Illinois Central, and Northern Pacific ½, and Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each ¼.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A FIRM SPECULATIVE TONE NOTWITHSTANDING DULLNESS.

Marked Improvement in Crop Conditions Within a Month—The Currency Situation—Exports of Gold Resumed—Progress in Reorganizing Bankrupt Properties — The Speculation in Sugar and Tobacco —Grangers Under Bear Pressure from Chicago.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation in Wall Street fell to a low ebb during the week, transactions on several days amounting to less than 150,000 shares. On Friday, when the London Exchange was closed, only 102,000 shares were done, and on Saturday the total of the two hours was less than 60,000 shares. In such a narrow market fluctuations mean very little. The changes for the week, however, were small either way, but the tone was generally firm.

The news of the week was favorable. Reports as to crop conditions indicate marked improvement since April 1, and there is no longer dread of an agricultural failure. The planting of Spring wheat has been delayed by wet weather in several sections, but late advices indicate a full acreage and a good start. The currency situation has grown no worse; in fact, indications point to sound-money planks in the platforms of both the great political conventions. Gold shipments have been resumed, $1,200,000 going on Saturday. The money market, however, has grown steadily easier, while in London rates have advanced slightly. As a result of the difference between the two markets, foreign exchange rates have hardened. Progress has been made toward the reorganization of bankrupt properties, decrees of foreclosure having been entered in the cases of the Reading and Northern Pacific. Railway earnings reflect a fair amount of business, and the industrial situation, so far as it has changed, is for the better.

The chief speculative interest has centred in Tobacco and Sugar, both being under close manipulation. As a result of the week's movement, Sugar is 2¼ points higher and Tobacco 4 points lower. The attempt to restrain the payment of the scrip dividend declared by the Directors of the Tobacco Company was not successful. The Granger stocks have been under pressure from the bear clique in Chicago, but they have shown marked strength, and closed practically unchanged from the previous week. The remainder of the list was without feature.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	May 4, '95.
Albany & Susquehanna	182	180	..
American Cotton Oil	14¾	14	29¼
American Cotton Oil pf	58¾	58	77½
*American Sugar Refineries	125¾	122½	113¾
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103¼	103	98½
American Tobacco	73¾	66½	104⅜
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅝	15⅜	..
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf	25½	24⅜	..
Atlantic Coast Line	½	½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17⅛	56⅝
*Bay State Gas	26	21	22⅛
*Brooklyn R. T.	25	23⅞	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	17½	16⅜	..
Canada Southern	51½	50¾	52⅜
Canadian Pacific	61	60⅛	48⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	17¼	18¾
Chicago & East Illinois pf	99	98	95½
Chicago Gas	70⅜	69¼	73⅝
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74¾	74¾	80½
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅜	105½	96⅝
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140¼	140¼	..
C., M. & St. Paul	79½	78¼	63
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129¼	127½	118½
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73⅜	71½	66⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	36	34⅜	41⅛
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85	85	..
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	54½	54	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	2¼	1½	..
Colorado Fuel and Iron	32¼	30½	25⅜
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	3	7¼
Consolidated Gas Co.	164¾	161½	140
Delaware & Hudson	128	127	120
Delaware, Lack. & West	160	159¼	150½
Denver & R. G. pf	49½	48¾	42¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7½	7½	7
Detroit Gas	27¾	27	..
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅜	19¼	18⅜
Duluth, S. S. A	5	40	6
Erie	15	14¾	..
Erie 1st pf	40⅜	39	..
Erie 2d pf	22⅜	21⅜	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	61	61	..
Evansville & T. H	31½	31	50
General Electric	37⅝	35¾	33⅜
Great Northern pf	113	111	..
Illinois Central	97¾	97	92½
Illinois Steel Co	72⅜	72⅜	..
Iowa Central	9½	9½	7¾
Iowa Central pf	37	37	26½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	6¾	9
Keokuk & Western	33	33	..
Lacledo Gas	30	28½	28¼
Lacledo Gas pf	88	88	86
Lake Erie & Western	21	20	20
Lake Erie & Western pf	72¾	70¼	77¾
Lake Shore	150⅜	150	142⅞
Long Island	80	80	84½
Louisville & Nashville	53⅛	51⅝	50¼
Louis., N. A. & Chic. pf	21⅜	21½	28⅛
Manhattan Beach	11	11	..
Manhattan Consolidated	111¼	107⅝	118½
*Metropolitan Traction	107⅜	103½	..
Michigan Central	97¾	97	99
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19½	19½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	79½	79½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	52¾	52¾	..
Minnesota Iron	61	61	51
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	11⅝	16⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28¾	27½	31⅞
Missouri Pacific	29¼	27½	25⅜
*National Lead Co	27⅜	26	34⅛
*National Lead Co. pf	111½	110	103⅜
National Linseed Oil	19½	19	23½
National Starch 1st pf	52	52	..
New-Jersey Central	107	107	96
New-York Central	98½	98½	99
New-York, N. H. & H	174	170	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L	14¾	14	15
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	34½	33¾	..
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	25½	24½	38
Norfolk & Western	½	½	35⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	5½	5½	16½
North American	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Northern Pacific	1¾	1⅝	5
Northern Pacific, t. r.	1¾	1¾	..
Northern Pacific pf	12¾	12¾	..
Ontario & Western	15½	14⅞	17½
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2	2	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4⅜	4⅜	7
Ore. S. L. & U. N., 1st in. pd.	7⅞	7⅞	..
Pacific Mail	27	27	24⅜
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13	12	..
P., C. C. & St. L	17	17	18½
Pullman Palace Car Company	163¾	163¾	175½
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	116⅜	116⅜	..
St. Joe & Grand Island	¾	¾	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	12¾
St. Paul & Duluth	25	25	27
St. Paul & Omaha	45⅜	43½	35
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	112
Southern Pacific	20⅜	19½	20
Southern Railway	10⅞	9⅝	14⅜
Southern Railway pf	32⅜	31⅜	39¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31½	30½	22⅜
Texas Pacific	8¾	8⅝	10⅜
Union Pacific, t. r.	9	8⅞	13
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¾	5	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11	10	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22	20½	..
United States Express	45	45	42
United States Leather	9⅛	8¾	22¼
United States Leather pf	63⅜	62	91
United States Rubber	27½	26⅞	42⅜
United States Rubber pf	87½	87½	95
Wabash	7½	7⅛	8¾
Wabash pf	19¼	18½	16⅜
Western Union Beef	8½	8½	11½
Western Union Tel.	86⅞	85¾	89
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	10	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37½	37	43⅝

*Unlisted.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@68½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@55c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,962,726
Exports for same period	18,137,358
Net imports	825,368
Net exports to date, 1895	$15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,494,669

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market has shown a declining tendency. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent., the average for the week being about 2½ per cent. Time money was freely offered. Quotations were 3 per cent. for 30 to 90 days and 3@4 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and 5@5½ per cent. for prime and 6@6½ per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England lost £246,173 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 60.06, became 59.70. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,083,000f. in gold and gained 591,000f. in silver.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $2,285,600. The banks now hold $22,944,275 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,380,800, an increase in specie of $321,400, an increase in legal tenders of $8,867,100, an increase in deposits of $7,691,600, and an increase in circulation of $53,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	May 2, '96.	April 25, '96.	May 4, '95.
Loans	$470,663,500	$467,282,700	$484,912,400
Specie	59,324,000	59,002,600	69,728,200
Legal t'd's.	87,371,300	83,504,200	89,254,900
Net depo's.	495,904,100	487,312,500	526,908,100
Circulat'n	13,370,700	13,317,400	13,197,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	May 2, '96.	April 25, '96.	May 4, '95.
Specie	$59,324,000	$59,002,600	$69,728,200
Legal t'd's.	87,371,300	83,504,200	89,254,900
Total reserve	$146,695,300	$142,506,800	$158,983,100
Reserve req'd'd ag't deposits	123,751,025	121,828,125	131,749,525
Excess reserve ab've legal req'ments	$22,944,275	$20,678,675	$27,233,575

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$22,944,275	1891	$7,443,300
1895	27,233,575	1890	3,128,725
1894	82,808,150	1889	9,522,575
1893	12,835,175	1888	18,170,075
1892	20,036,300	1887	4,522,600

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	2¼	L. E. & Western	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Met. Traction	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1		

DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco	4	Lacledo Gas pf.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Manhattan con.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	Minn. Iron	1⅜
Erie 1st pf	1½	Nat. Lead	1⅜
Erie 2d pf	1	N. J. Central	2
Evans. & T. H.	2½	U. S. Cordage, gtd.	1½
Gen. Electric	1¼		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Cent. of N. J. 7s, 1902	1½	Keokuk & D. M. 1st.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 8s	1½	Nor. & W., M. & W.	1
Det. Gas 1st	2½	Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1
Den. & R. G. Imp. 5s	3¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st. t. r.	6¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1¼

DECLINED.

At., Cal. & Pac. 1st	2	Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1⅛	Pitts. & West. 1st.	2½
Balt. & O. S. W. 4½s	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st. t. r.	6¼
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Mid. of N. J. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	2
Peo. Gas, Chi. 1st con. 6s	1	Birm.	2

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 30, 1896	£47,662,493	.....
May 2, 1895	37,036,271	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

April 30, 1896	78,106,656	£49,722,777
May 2, 1895	82,308,229	49,412,284

BANK OF GERMANY.

April 30, 1896	30,512,600	15,256,300
May 2, 1895	38,138,360	15,577,640

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

April 30, 1896	26,854,000	12,814,000
May 2, 1895	18,663,000	13,601,000

SPAIN.

April 30, 1896	8,192,000	10,660,000
May 2, 1895	8,004,000	12,490,000

NETHERLANDS.

April 30, 1896	2,625,000	6,983,000
May 2, 1895	4,281,000	7,080,000

BELGIUM.

April 30, 1896	2,676,000	1,338,000
May 2, 1895	3,232,000	1,616,000
Total last week	£196,588,749	£96,374,077
Week ending April 23	195,383,926	96,160,864
Corresponding week last year	190,789,903	100,447,368

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$8,270,754
Corresponding week 1895	9,212,251
Since Jan. 1, 1896	168,278,881
Corresponding period 1895	184,317,291
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Thursday	$7,785,331
Corresponding week 1895	6,742,755
Since Jan. 1, 1896	128,648,539
Corresponding period 1895	110,387,231
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Thursday	$90,113
Corresponding week 1895	234,860
Since Jan. 1, 1896	18,912,839
Corresponding period 1895	16,328,157
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$2,419,527
Corresponding week 1895	1,082,463
Since Jan. 1, 1896	36,198,574
Corresponding period 1895	43,963,101

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending May 2	$612,727,967
Balances for week ending May 2	43,826,741
Exchanges for week ending April 25	566,926,753
Balances for week ending April 25	50,911,048
Exchanges for week ending April 18	556,906,172
Balances for week ending April 18	32,787,804
Exchanges for week ending April 11	524,401,080
Balances for week ending April 11	32,066,728
Exchanges for week ending April 4	527,449,092
Balances for week ending April 4	33,687,441
Exchanges for week ending March 28	485,144,163
Balances for week ending March 28	27,748,007

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—The market has displayed a broadening tendency during the week. There is every indication that the Morgan-Drexel-Whitney-Stephenson syndicate, which is managing the Consolidated Traction deal, is making preparations to give the enterprise as much of a send-off in the market as in the furnishing of additional facilities for rapid transit. Some very influential people have been interested in the deal, and brokers are looking forward to a good commission business in the tractions within the next two months. Another factor in the market has been the advance in Pleasant Valley Railway stock, on a report that Brown Brothers of New-York and Brown's Sons of Baltimore have obtained an option on a controlling interest in the stock for the purpose of operating the system in connection with the Second Avenue Traction. This would practically take in all the roads not absorbed by the Consolidated Traction, and place the transportation systems in Allegheny County in the hands of two big corporations. The decline in Philadelphia Gas was in the nature of discounting the annual report which will be submitted to stockholders next Monday. It shows a gross income of $1,310,669, a decrease of $212,183, and operating expenses of $926,898, an increase of $215,304. In addition new lines were constructed to West Virginia at a cost of $814,854, of which amount, however, $200,000 is chargeable to the Chartiers Gas Company. Its floating debt amounts to $884,000, against $232,000 a year ago. President Westinghouse says that the discovery of natural gas in large quantities in the new fields "would be advantageous for the company to spend the money to continue a supply of natural gas, and to thereby defer the erection of a fuel gas plant pending the result of the establishment in various places, by other parties, of numerous coke oven gas plants of the character required for the supply of manufactured gas by your company." The bond market continues very dull. Bank exchanges for April were the largest for any corresponding month in the history of the city.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	5½	..
Philadelphia Company	20	20¼
Central Traction Company	29½	30
Citizens' Traction Company	58	..
Pleasant Valley	20½	20¾
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15¾	15½
Duquesne Traction Company	35½	36
Pittsburg, Allegheny & Manchester	33½	..
Union Switch & Signal Company com.	18¼	18½

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, May 2.—There was an extremely strong tone to the local security market during the week. The adjournment of the Legislature without passing the many measures introduced which would have cut into the revenues of the gas and electric companies gave them a stronger tone. Troy City Railway gained a point, and is now quoted at 91 bid. The rights offered to the stockholders of the Albany Railway have all been taken. Consolidated Car Heating, which was offered down, is now hardening at present prices. Commercial Union Telegraph has been an especially strong feature. No stock is now offering under 110. There have been some offerings of Manhattan Oil.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	180	183½
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City, Storage & Ware. Co.	100

BROOKLYN WOMEN WANT OFFICE.

Ask for Larger Representation in the Board of Education.

Mayor Wurster will within a short time have to appoint fifteen members of the Brooklyn Board of Education to fill vacancies that will be made by retiring members. Five women were appointed a year ago by Mr. Schieren, and the women claim that the schools have been benefited by their being on the board.

Mayor Wurster on Saturday received a petition asking him to appoint five more women. This petition is signed by many prominent women of Brooklyn, as well as by many prominent men. The petition is as follows:

To the Hon. Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor of Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: The undersigned, on behalf of the women's clubs of Brooklyn, do most respectfully petition that in making your next appointments to the Board of Education you will include five women. We claim that justice entitles the women of Brooklyn to at least one-third representation upon this board. We would represent not only that women bear their proportion of taxation and are equally interested in public administration, but that they are in all respects better qualified than men for the care and oversight of children's interests and for good school housekeeping. We would also urge that women are usually free from business cares and able to devote more time to such service, and that since it is a universally accepted fact that the united wisdom of the father and mother makes the best household, the same must be true of the public schools, which are only its larger manifestation. Feeling that the faithful labors of our present representatives clearly indicate the truth of these statements, we are respectfully,

Woman's Club, Mrs. Marianna W. Chapman; Suffrage Association, Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood; Urban Club, Miss Mackey; Kosmos Club, Mrs. Frederick E. Haight; Health Protective Association, Mrs. James Scrimgeour; Greenpoint Branch Health Protective Association, the Rev. Alice K. Wright; Friday Afternoon Club, Miss Shannon; Brooklyn Heights Seminary Club, Miss Sara Colton; Alumnæ Training School for Teachers, Miss Hedges; Industrial Home for the Blind, Mrs. William C. Wallace; Colonia Club, Mrs. Benjamin Estes; Cambridge Club, Mrs. Margaret H. Welch; Bedford Political Equality League, Mrs. P. D. Hackstaff; Prospect Heights Political Equality League, Miss Jennie D. Cassidy; Ladies' Benevolent Association German Lutheran Church, Mrs. Theodore Dreier.

Mayor Wurster said he would consider the matter. He has not expressed himself on the matter of women as members of the Board of Education.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT 111 BROADWAY, N. Y. REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
MONDAY, May 4, Noon,
59 CITY LOTS
VYSE ESTATE
DESIRABLY SITUATED ON AND NEAR
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
FREEMAN ST. AND WEST FARMS RD., 23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

Readily accessible by following roads:
THIRD AV. ELEVATED to 169th St. station, about 8 minutes' walk west of Vyse estate, (5 cent fare to Battery.)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD TROLLEY direct to these lots.
WEST FARMS TROLLEY along Boston Av. to Southern Boulevard.
WESTCHESTER AV. TROLLEY to Southern Boulevard, these trolley lines connecting with elevated at 129th and 149th Sts.
EASY TERMS. TITLES INSURED FREE.
Send for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, MAY 5th, 1896,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,
ABSOLUTE SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LOTS,
180 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches deep on the
Northerly Side of West 70th St.,
and 220 feet west of West End Avenue. The property will be sold subject to mortgages amounting to $50,000 at 5 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, 49 Pine St., 1 Madison Av.
(5265) Telephone, 1442 Cortlandt.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, May 14th, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Sale in Partition,
Under direction of
EMMET R. OLCOTT, ESQ., REFEREE,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTIES
No. 862 2d Avenue,
Northeast corner of 46th St.;
54 and 59 West 37th Street,
87 St. Mark's Place,
254 West 25th Street,
and
132 West 27th Street.
60 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.
For maps, &c., apply to STEARNS & CURTIS, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 58 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896,
at 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4 CHOICE LOTS, WEST SIDE
NELSON AVENUE,
between Birch and Orchard Sts.,
23D WARD, CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.
(488)

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN N. HAYWARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the fifteenth day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 11th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and fifty-nine feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Amsterdam Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street; thence westerly along the southerly line of Sixty-fifth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 146 West Sixty-fifth Street, and being situated in Section 4, in Block 1,136 on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1896.

G. W. ALBRIGHT, Referee.
LEAVITT, WOOD & KEITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ap26-2aw3wM&Th&my11

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. TROWBRIDGE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard M. Montgomery, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Seventh Avenue distant seventy-four feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirtieth Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly line of Seventh Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 8th, 1896.

WILLIAM G. BATES, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street.

The above sale is hereby adjourned until the 7th day of May, 1896.—Dated May 1st, 1896.

WILLIAM G. BATES, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street.

NINETY-SEVENTH STREET, NO. 158 WEST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES C. CALDWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 12th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New-York, known as No. 158 West 97 (Ninety-seventh) Street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street distant two hundred and sixty-two (262) feet eastward from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, now Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street nineteen (19) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, nineteen (19) feet, and thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street, at the place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the building being party walls.—Dated New-York, April 16th, 1896.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-2aw3wF&M

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JACOB DOLL, plaintiff, against ISAAC JACOBS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, on the northerly side of East Twenty-ninth Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Twenty-ninth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street; running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall about seventy-three feet and nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with East Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall seventy-three feet and nine inches to the northerly side of East Twenty-ninth Street; and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York City, April 29th, 1896.

ISAAC FROMME, Referee.
FREDERICK C. TRAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 41 Park Row, New-York City.
my4-2aw3wM&F&my28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE, NUMBER 533, NEW-YORK.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Edith H. Ward, plaintiff, against Ida E. Garetts and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which is known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of land in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of John G. Coster, deceased, surveyed May 14th, 1846, by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as lot number 24 (twenty-four), and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of the Third Avenue distant ninety-eight feet and nine inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of the Third Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southeasterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street and along lot number forty-two upon the said map one hundred feet to the northwesterly line of lot number twenty-five upon the said map; thence running southwesterly along said last-mentioned line and parallel with the Third Avenue twenty-four feet and eight inches to the northeasterly line of lot number twenty-three upon the said map; thence running northwesterly along said last-mentioned line and parallel with the Thirty-sixth Street one hundred feet to the Third Avenue, and thence running northwesterly along the Third Avenue twenty-four feet eight inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Horatio W. Stoddard by George Washington Coster and Henry Arnold Coster, executors of the last will and testament of John G. Coster, deceased, by deed dated the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 503 of Conveyances, page 127, on the first day of March, 1848.—Dated New-York City, May 1st, 1896.

EDWARD H. SCHELL, Referee.
KIRK & SCHWARZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 130 Fulton Street, New-York City.
my4-2aw3wM&Th&my25

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—HOWARD BECK and MARIA H. B. DENNETT, plaintiffs, against ELLEN J. DENNETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises mentioned and described therein, as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth (74th) Street, distant three hundred and ten (310) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street with the easterly line of Eleventh, or West End Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with said Eleventh, or West End Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line, and parallel with said Seventy-fourth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Eleventh, or West End Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street; thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject, however, to the covenant as to building and nuisances contained in deeds from the Orphan Asylum Society, in the City of New-York, one to Fernando Wood, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, Page 402, on the 28th July, 1869, and the other to Alfred E. Beach, recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,473 of Conveyances, Page 441, on 3d February, 1879, so far as the same affects said premises.—Dated New-York, May 1st, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
FEITNER & BECK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 56 Wall St., New-York.
my4-2aw3wM&F&my25

FRONT STREET.—SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ELIZABETH M. CROSBY, plaintiff, against HENRY C. ZIMMERMAN and CLARA C. ZIMMERMAN, wife of the said Henry C. Zimmerman, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date April 27th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, known as Number 56 Front Street, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, on the northeasterly side of a certain alley or gangway called Cuyler's Alley, and which are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Cuyler's Alley and the westerly side of Front Street, and running thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Front Street eighteen (18) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Cuyler's Alley eighty-four (84) feet and seven (7) inches; thence southerly and parallel with Front Street eighteen (18) feet and seven (7) inches to Cuyler's Alley; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Cuyler's Alley eighty-four (84) feet and ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

The said premises being in Section Number 1, Block Number 32, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 2d, 1896.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
JOHN LINDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Broadway, New-York.
my4-2aw3wM&Th&my26

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH Street.—THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against HANNAH SHANNON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet six (6) inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence westwardly and along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southwardly and on a line parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence running eastwardly and along said centre line of block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northwardly and on a line parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street at the point or place of beginning, being the same premises now known as Number 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.—Dated New-York, April 10th, 1896.

CHAS. DONOHUE, Referee.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 200 Broadway, New-York City.
ap13-2aw3wM&Th&my4

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1896.—Present: Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Trustees of the RECAMIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a corporation, for a voluntary dissolution.—Order to show cause.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Harriet Hubbard Ayer and Frank J. Sprague, a majority of the Trustees of the said RECAMIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a domestic corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the third day of February, 1896, with due proof of service of said petition and schedules upon the Attorney General of the State of New-York; and on reading and filing the notice of presentment attached to said petition, together with due proof of service thereof and of the order proposed to be entered on said petition on the said Attorney General, and on all the papers and proceedings herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said corporation is insolvent and that a dissolution thereof would be beneficial to the interests of its stockholders;

Now on motion of Albert S. Thayer, Attorney for the Petitioners, no one appearing to oppose, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week for the three weeks immediately preceding said twelfth day of May, 1896, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published at Albany, N. Y., and in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, being newspapers published in the City and County of New-York; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be served on each of the persons specified in the schedules annexed to the petition upon which this order is granted as a creditor or stockholder of the corporation, or as a person to whom an engagement of the corporation is to be performed, other than a person whose residence is stated to be unknown or to be without the United States, either personally at least twenty days before the said twelfth day of May, 1896, or by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the said twelfth day of May, 1896, in the Post Office, inclosed in a postpaid wrapper addressed to the person to be served at his residence as stated in the schedules. ap20-1aw3wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 129 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1896. HENRY W. HAYDEN. JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors, W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE. — In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS. HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Searing & Ransom, No. 27 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEARING & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-1aw6mM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

PIKE, SYLVESTER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYLVESTER M. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administratrix, at the office of Thos. S. Mount, her attorney, at his place of transacting business, at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. SARAH M. HOGAN, Administratrix. THOS. S. MOUNT, Attorney, Stony Brook, Suffolk Co., N. Y. ap20-1aw6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 137 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mM

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, at the office of Mary K. Norz, executrix, at 1,241 Westchester Avenue, corner Intervale Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of April, 1896. MARY K. NORZ, CHARLES GOELLER. NORZ, Executrices. CHARLES GOELLER, Attorney for Executrices, P. O. and office address, 99 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja4-1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Searing & Ransom, No. 27 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n25-1aw6mM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 824 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sundays, 9 A.M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. (supplementary 8:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Bea Bellido, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bea Bellido.")

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. (Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 A. M., for forwarding by steamer sailing on Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 A. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 1, 1896.

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